The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3158. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Western Virginia.

Attack by Floyd on the Position of Gen. Rosecrans.

FIGHTING ALL DAY ON FRIDAY.

CESSATION OF FIRING ON SATURDAY.

BAD POSITION OF FLOYD.

Gen. Rosecrans Making Preparations to Surround Him.

Capture of Prestonburgh, Ky., by the National Troops.

Another Successful Skirmish in Missouri.

Favorable News from the Great Fleet.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Government received a dispatch to-day from the West, stating that on Friday last a battle was going on at Gauley Bridge, but the communication was interrupted before any particulars were obtained. Some doubt was cast over the authenticity of the news by the fact that a steamer leaving Charleston last Sunday, carried out no confirmation of the story.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The city is still on the *qui vive* to hear from the Naval Expedition. No intelligence has yet been received at the Navy Department, and conjectures as to its destination and safety are in the minds of all except the knowing ones, who are annoyingly reticent. The same anxiety is felt in the camps across the river, and all thoughts of a movement forward have subsided in the wish to know where the fleet has landed.

FIRING OUR BATTERIES ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Resolute* came up to the Navy-yard last night.

One of the batteries on the Maryland shore has been completed and the range of some of our 32-pounder Parrott guns was tried on the rebel steamer *George Page*, yesterday afternoon. Three shots struck her, with what effect is not known, as the water being very high, she was enabled to run up Quantico Creek out of range.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM BELOW.

The steamship *Harriet Lane*, arrived this evening, brings the latest news from the Lower Potomac. A number of river craft ran the blockade during the storm. Our gunners on the Maryland shore were firing at the rebels occasionally, to test the range of their pieces.

THE RISE IN THE POTOMAC.

Owing to the rise in the Potomac in consequence of the recent storm, the Long Bridge was impassable to-day. The Georgetown Ferry stopped running, and but one boat could run on the Alexandria route. Vast quantities of driftwood were secured along the banks of the river, affording most welcome fuel. The Commissary store-house at the foot of G-street was only reached by boats.

VICTIMS OF THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER.

Over twenty more bodies of the wounded and drowned at Ball's Bluff have been recovered to-day at various points, from Chain Bridge to Fort Washington. Fifteen were taken at Chain Bridge, four by the New-York Thirteenth at the Government Ferry, two at Long Bridge, one at the foot of Eighth-street, one at the foot of Seventh-street, amidst the drift wood, one at the Arsenal, and one at Fort Washington. Many of the bodies exhibited fatal wounds, and hardly any had anything upon them by which they could be identified. On the shirt of one was the name of WALKER. On anotner was found a letter directed to MILLERS, of the California Regiment, and one had an anchor in India ink on the arm. The bodies are being interred in the Government burial ground.

BURNING OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lower story of the General Hospital, on Judiciary-square, originating at a furnace. The combustible parts of the main building and of the right wing, together with the roofs, were destroyed. When the flames were first discovered, hurried preparations were made for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, about 50 in number. This was effected in good order, and with safety to the patients, who are now comfortably cared for in the neighboring City Hall and other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Most of the chamber furniture was saved.

The antiquated and insufficient fire apparatus of the city prevented the entire destruction of the hospital. The employment of a steam apparatus has become a public necessity. Fortunately, 30 of the patients were on Thursday removed to Annapolis.

GENERALS SMITH AND LANDER.

Gen. SMITH has recovered from his recent illness, and is now in the field again. Gen. LANDER is still confined to his house from his wound, but is slowly recovering. It will be weeks, however, before he will be able to resume active service in the field.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The prudence of the authorities in sending a force to Lower Maryland, in view of the approaching election, has been fully shown by trustworthy information received to-day. It is to the effect that certain Maryland rebels have recently been to Virginia from Piscataway, and have returned. Their mission was to get the help of the rebel troops in an insurrection, hoped to be successfully set on foot in St. Mary's and Charles Counties on election day.

Gen. SICKLES is in the city.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, is again in Washington, urging measures for the protection of the Unionists of that State. Property and life were never more unsafe. Almost every county is infested by roving bands of guerrilas; and the events of the war and depredations of the armies, by bankrupting men, add daily to the number of desperate characters who live by pillage. Hons. JAMES S. ROLLINS, WILLARD P. HALL and ROBERT WILSON, the three most prominent Unionists of North Missouri, are now in St. Louis, virtual fugitives from home—their lives and the lives of their friends being threatened by the gangs of Secessionists that roam the State. An efficient organization of Home Guards is needed for each county, as the National army gives no protection except where it is personally present. The immediate object of Gov. GAMBLE'S visit is to obtain aid from the Government in arming and equipping the forty thousand militia authorized to be raised by the Legislature of the State. The militia will be composed of thoroughly loyal citizens, and will be able to defend its soil against all enemies—domestic and foreign—and leave the Government troops free to penetrate further south.

RELIEF NEEDED FOR MISSOURI SOLDIERS.

SAMUEL K. HALL, Adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, is in Washington, to obtain relief for the men of that regiment and their families. The regiment was organized of the Home Guards of Johnson, Henry, Pettis and Saline Counties, serving first as three months under LYON, and afterwards enlisting for the war. They fought at Lexington, where nearly one-half of the regiment were taken prisoners, and their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. GROVER, was severely wounded, and a few days since he died. The prisoners were dismissed by Gen. PRICE on parole. But their homes had been despoiled and their families driven off by the rebels, because they were in the Union service; and the men themselves have never received a dollar of pay from the Government, because of the irregularity of their entering the service. Perhaps there was a failure to swear them in. These men are now penniless, and their families verging on starvation. That the regiment served their country faithfully, there seems to be no doubt, and the case appeals strongly to the Government for immediate intervention for their relief. All that Adj. HALL asks is, that an intelligent and honest paymaster should be detailed from St. Louis to visit these men in their respective counties and pay off such companies as can furnish indisputable evidence of their military service.

AN ODD SPECULATION.

The lady who is so anxious to tell the Government the signals of the rebel army tells a strange story of the manner in which she came in possession of her valuable prize. She states that while at Norfolk, Va., she happened to be on the top of a house where the rebel officers were testing the value of their signals; that she remarked to them that the system appeared complicated. They replied, "Oh! no, not when you have the key." That subsequently she accidentally discovered the key on an officer's desk, and committed it to memory by repeating it to herself frequently until she found an opportunity to put it down in writing; that on another occasion, when the officers were again practicing, she found the key again exposed on a table, and on comparing her own with it, found that she was correct. She only wants a hundred thousand dollars for the secret. The Government is not anxious to buy, for various reasons. It is not believed that the rebels would allow the key to their signals to "lie around loose" in the careless manner alleged. Neither is it believed that the key would be of much use to us, as the rebels could easily change their system. Nor is it ascertained that the hundred thousand dollars, if obtained, would not turn up in secessia, together with any information obtained by contact with the Government.

REVIEW OF GEN. SEDGEWICK'S BRIGADE.

The recent review of Gen. SEDGEWICK'S Brigade, by Gen. HEINTZLEMAN, developed an increased efficiency in the command, which elicited from the Acting Major-General the warmest praise, both of the regiments composing the Brigade, and of Gen. SEDGEWICK, its immediate commander. The Thirty-eighth New-York, Col. J. H. H. WARD; the Fortieth New-York, Col. RILEY; the Third and Fourth Maine, Cols. STAPLES and BERRY, made a most creditable appearance. The camp of the Thirty-eighth, with its finely laid-out streets, (soon to be paved, unless a forward movement prevents,) was particularly admired.

Gen. SEDGEWICK commanded a battery of the Second Artillery in Mexico, and served in that war with distinguished honor. He is a rigid disciplinarian and a good officer.

ANOTHER REVIEW.

A grand review of Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division takes place next Wednesday.

THE FEMALE PRISON AGAIN.

The "Hotel Greenhow," as the female prison is called, is still an existing institution in Washington. Mrs. GREENHOW is still in close custody. Mrs. HASSLER has been released upon her taking a stringent oath of allegiance. Mrs. ONDERDONK, of Louisiana, who was arrested in Chicago, was recently transferred to quarters with Mrs. GREENHOW, and she now awaits her release with much impatience. Mrs. POSEY is also a prisoner, and she has for company her daughter, a beautiful girl of fifteen, and her little son, of five. She and her husband were recently arrested near Port Tobacco, Md., on charge of giving the rebels information of the arrival of our troops, by displaying signal lights. Mr. POSEY is in the old Capitol Prison.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander GUSTAVUS A. SCOTT convened to-day. It is composed of Commodores SHUBRICK, SANDS and STRIBLING. GEORGE W. WESTON, Esq., appears as Judge Advocate.

THE PROVOST COURT IN ALEXANDRIA.

Messrs. J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, of New-York, appeared before the Provost Court of Alexandria, to-day, and preferred a claim of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-two cents against the WITMER firm. A claim of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighteen cents was presented by McCULLUM & Co., of Philadelphia, against the same firm. Counsel for the various claimants made arguments on the question, whether the property of WITMER & Co. should be taken to pay the debts of WITMER & BROTHER. Decision was reserved. The Court announced that, while it did not feel bound to decide such a question as between rebel citizens, it did feel it to be a duty to settle such a question as between loyal citizens. The Court also announced that in no case would a rebel be deemed absolved from the payment of the balance of a debt, a portion of which has been paid under order of a Provost Court, by a *pro rata* division of his property among his creditors. The Administration has not yet interfered with any of the decisions of Judge FREESE.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

A mail convention is announced to be held here to-morrow, in which the railroads between New-York and Washington will be represented. The object is to effect a change in the mail schedule, by which a mail train will leave here at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, and one from New-York at 11 o'clock at night.

HEALTH OF THE NEW-YORK THIRTY-EIGHTH.

The best testimonial to the health of the New-York Thirty-eighth is the fact that since the 7th of May last but three members have died from disease. There were nine deaths from casualties.

ENLISTMENT SWINDLES.

Among the cause of the present slackness of enlistments are the swindles that have been practiced upon volunteer recruiting officers. In a number of cases, men who have induced recruits to enlist, have, under false promises of commissions, been deprived of their men, and could get no redress. The harpies get the recruits under their control, have them mustered into some corps, and pocket their three or five dollars a head, leaving the unfortunate recruiting officer out in the cold.

A SEAMAN'S FUNERAL.

A detachment of seamen from the Navy-Yard, this morning, attended the funeral of JOHN WATERS, one of the unfortunate boat's crew who was fired upon at the time of the death of Capt. WARD, and who then received a bullet wound in his breast, under the effect of which he has lingered until the present time.

RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

Señor MOLINA, the Nicaraguan Minister, and Baron VON LIMBURG, the Dutch Minister, have returned to Washington.

SUTLER'S EXPEDIENTS.

Among the many expedients adopted by sutlers to sell contraband liquor to soldiers, one is exceedingly novel. They drop a couple of peaches into a bottle of whisky, and sell the compound for "pickled peaches." A more irreverent expedient is to have a tin can, made and painted like a hymn-book, and labeled "The Bosom Companion."

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.

It is a curious fact that the First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves became great favorites with the citizens of Alexandria, and the War Department was petitioned to detail Capt. LEVERIDGE'S company as a police guard.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CAMILOS MARTIN as Vice-Consul of Spain at San Francisco, and GODFREY SUYDACKER as Consul of the Principalities of Schaumburg Lippe for the United States, to reside at Chicago.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

STORM IN WASHINGTON—FEARS FOR THE FLEET—FREMONT REMOVED—THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS—THE TRIBUNE'S CONTRABAND ENTERPRISE—HISTORICAL NAMES IN WASHINGTON—M'CLELLAN NOT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Night, Nov. 2, 1861.

One of the severest rain-storms ever known in this latitude has prevailed all day. Streets have been converted into beds for dashing torrents; cellars, flooded; low lands, overflowed; and the Potomac itself brought up towards high-water mark with a rapidity almost unprecedented. A violent wind has accompanied the rain, giving rise to painful apprehensions in many breasts for the safety of our fleet that lately started in search of a harbor on the inhospitable Southern coast. The most cheerful view that we can take is the one I telegraphed you, to-night, that the fleet either made the harbor it was sailing for, or returned to Hatteras Inlet, and sought safety in Pamlico Sound. If this latter course was taken, the country will have new cause to be gratified by the success of the former naval expedition to Southern waters.

So heavy a fall of rain must seriously impede the movement of the army in Virginia. It will be a week at least, with the most favorable weather, before the roads are firm enough for an advance. The country may rest assured that Gen. McCLELLAN means to advance, and to prosecute the war actively and unremittingly. *He has no thought of going into Winter quarters in front of Washington.* Further South it is not so cold, and McCLELLAN'S intention is to Winter in a milder region than even the South bank of the Potomac. I do not mean to say that he may not be disappointed. The natural elements may conspire against him and prevent his moving, as this storm has done. The political elements may restrain him. But it is not credible that a Cabinet edict will be issued against a movement. *If left to himself*, I have the best authority for saying that Gen. McCLELLAN will push the war vigorously and without pause.

The order transferring the Western Military Department from Gen. FREMONT'S to Gen. HUNTER'S command, was sent West some days since, and has doubtless reached Gen. FREMONT'S camp before this. The determination of the President to relieve Gen. FREMONT of the command, had the hearty approval of every member of the Cabinet. The order was accompanied by no conditions whatever, such as that it was "not to be delivered if FREMONT was in presence of the enemy." The President was thoroughly satisfied that Col. MULLIGAN and his army of 3,500 men were sacrificed at Lexington by the incompetency and inefficiency of FREMONT; and the escape of PRICE, unpunished, into Arkansas,—an event foreseen by all military men as certain for weeks past,—put an end to the hope and promise of FREMONT and his friends, that he would, if allowed a chance, "bag" PRICE and retrieve his reputation. The Government has lost now not only MULLIGAN'S army, but the enormous expense of FREMONT'S campaign, with near 50,000 men into Southwest Missouri, in the fruitless pursuit of the victorious PRICE. If FREMONT should go forward into Arkansas, his army, being drawn away from its base, would be cut off and lost; if he returns with it to St. Louis, PRICE will follow his retreating footsteps, and reconquer the greater part of the State; if he leaves enough of his army at Springfield to keep PRICE, McCULLOCH and Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON out of the State, he will go back to St. Louis stripped of the means to operate effectively on any other field,—having lost two battles, one General, (LYON,) one Colonel, (MULLIGAN,) and 3,500 men, and spent many millions of dollars, since he assumed command in Missouri, and only ended in putting the State where Gen. LYON had placed it last June. It is upon this record of ineffectual service, connected with voluminous and undoubted evidence of extravagant expenditures and confusion in the accounts of the Department, that the President has felt impelled to remove Gen. FREMONT.

Some doubts are expressed as to the course FREMONT will pursue. It is thought by some that he will demand a Court of Inquiry with a view to vindicate his reputation; while others, who know him better, say he will resign in dudgeon, and let the country henceforth take care of itself. There is even another still smaller class, who think that FREMONT will disobey the President's orders and put Gen. HUNTER under arrest for impeaching his military capacity. I confess my anxiety that Gen. FREMONT should deport himself as a good soldier and loyal citizen, and pursue the first course—demand an investigation and relieve himself, if possible, from the charges made against him. He owes so much as that to his friends. The example should inspire him of the illustrious Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT—the great Captain who has just laid aside the harness of war, enjoying the unbounded love and admiration of the American people. Gen. SCOTT returned from the conquest of Mexico *under arrest*, and with his glories obscured by a cloud of calumnies He disproved and lived them down. So may FREMONT—if he is innocent. If he resists the Government, he will sink to infamy and be classed with BENEDICT ARNOLD and AARON BURR.

I am sorry to see you giving credit to the *Tribune's* assertion that it received Gen. STONE'S and Gen. THOMAS' reports "in regular course from the War Department." It did no such thing. Gen. STONE'S report was published in the *Tribune* before it ever reached the War Department, even before Gen. McCLELLAN had read and considered it; whereat the latter was justly indignant. The War Department emphatically denies the *Tribune's* assertion also, so far as it relates to Gen. THOMAS' report—the publication of which is so injurious to the public service. The *Tribune* twits the TIMES with lack of "enterprise" in not having secured these reports first. If the War Department and Gen. McCLELLAN are to be believed, it is only an "enterprise" such as sometimes leads men into serious restrictions of their personal liberty that won the *Tribune's* recent successes. The TIMES can well afford to let the parties implicated in the guilt settle the question of veracity.

Among the visitors at Washington, whose presence revives historical associations, is THOMAS H. CLAY, oldest son of HENRY CLAY, who is here to promote the interests of the Unionists in Kentucky with the Government. He is very like his illustrious father in feature, as he is in spirit. He has been, from the first, one of the boldest opponents of secession in Kentucky, and has done much, in his effective labors, to redeem the name of his great sire from the contamination of these degenerate times. It has been proposed, I learn, to return THOMAS H. CLAY to the United States Senate in place of BRECKINRIDGE. A sounder patriot could not fill a seat in the Senate; and the old friends of HENRY CLAY, again visiting Washington, would be startled to see a face so like their ancient idol's occupying a place in the Senate.

M.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Attack by Floyd on the Command of Gen. Rosecrans.

THE RESULT OF THE BATTLE UNKNOWN.

Floyd's Entire Force Believed to be Captured.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, dated Gallipolis, the 2d inst., says that Gen. FLOYD opened fire on Gen. ROSECRANS' forces yesterday morning, from two points—one opposite Gauley Bridge, and the other opposite Camp Tompkins.

The telegraph office, and the Quartermaster's store, are no doubt destroyed. When my informant left Gauley yesterday, the shells of the rebels were aimed at the ferry-boats and buildings above-named. The enemy has heavy guns and a large body of infantry. Gen. FLOYD'S forces opposite Camp Tompkins are not less than 4,000. How many of the rebels are at Gauley Bridge and four miles this side is not known.

Telegraphic communication by the Kanawha line is interrupted. The casualties are as yet unknown. There has been no communication by telegraph with Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters since Friday afternoon. The operator at Camp Tompkins at that time reported fighting going on at Gauley Bridge, but gave no particulars, and immediately afterwards the wires were broken.

The Kanawha River line was working to Camp Enyart, twelve miles above Charleston, on Saturday, but nothing was known there of the affair at Gauley.

A boat left Charleston at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, and arrived at Gallipolis last night, but she brings no information in regard to the affair.

LATER REPORTS—FLOYD IN A BAD POSITION,

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 4.

The *Commercial* has advices from Gen. ROSECRANS' Headquarters to Saturday evening.

On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the enemy opened fire with two guns at points opposite Gauley Ferry and Camp Tompkins, and a noisy fire of musketry. Their object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking a ferry-boat on Gauley River, and threw about 40 shells into the camp of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. Not one of our men was killed, and only about half a dozen wounded. A majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular.

The ferry-boat which has been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday was raised that night, and communication across the river restored.

There was no firing on Saturday on either side.

The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows:

The rebels were in possession of the left or west bank of New River; Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade a few miles above the junction of Gauley and New Rivers, on the east side of New River; Gen. COX'S Brigade and Gen. ROSECRANS' near the junction of the river; and between them and Gen. BENHAM, below the junction, on the right bank of the river, FLOYD'S force is believed about 7,000.

It was believed in camp that Gen. SCHENCK'S and Gen. BENHAM'S Brigades would be thrown across the river above and below FLOYD and catch him.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by an alarm of the operator, who, when the firing opened, sent a hasty dispatch to Clarksburgh announcing a battle, and then commenced to move his office up the Gauley. He was two or three miles up the river, when he was overtaken by orders from Gen. ROSECRANS to return, and while returning, his wagon was driven over a precipice, and the apparatus destroyed.

FLOYD'S demonstration was rather agreeable to Gen. ROSECRANS than otherwise. Gen. ROSECRANS was certain that he could hold his own, and expected to bag his assailants.

Col. SEDGWICK, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, is reported wounded in the knee by a splinter of a shell.

THE THIEF FLOYD IN A TRAP.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.

A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge, Saturday evening, reports that Gen. FLOYD had cut a road around the hill where Gen. ROSECRANS was encamped, and was shelling his camp. Gen. ROSECRANS was returning the fire, and had silenced two batteries. He had sent a force up the new-made road to attack Gen. FLOYD in the rear, and would have him completely surrounded. No Federals had been killed when he left.

UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 4.

A great Union mass meeting was held to-night, on Monument-square. There was great enthusiasm and an immense turnout. The election comes off Wednesday.

THE FORT WARREN PRISONERS, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

J. W. and E. E. CORNELL have been released from Fort Warren, it being shown that they were Union men impressed into the North Carolina Militia, and captured at Hatteras.

Last night a fire was set to a stable in Medford-street, and during the conflagration MELVILLE RICHARDS, a fireman, while attempting to save property, was smothered to death. He was a soldier in the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment and wounded at Bull Run.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE RUMORED REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 31.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*:

"A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for some days past, respecting the report of Gen. FREMONT'S supersession, but Washington advices at headquarters mention nothing of the kind. Gen. FREMONT'S removal would cause intense excitement, and no little trouble in camp. A number of officers declare that they will resign in that event, or insist upon creating him Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this Department."

The list of rebels killed in the battle last Friday, now numbers 127. No intelligence has yet been received of Gen. JOHNSTON'S assumption of the command of the rebel forces in Missouri.

The cause of the cannonading in the direction of Sarcoxie is still unknown.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Nov. 1.

Special to the St. Louis Democrat.

Our scouts bring us this morning definite information that Gen. PRICE has left Sarcoxie, and has moved *vid* Neosho towards Cassville, Barry County. Opinions differ as to whether he will march from that point on Springfield, or continue his retreat into Arkansas.

A body of rebel cavalry was seen 25 miles south of here. They were doubtless a reconnoitering party.

Gens. POPE and MCKINSTRY should be here to-day. Gen. HUNTER is on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for rations.

ANOTHER REBEL CAMP BROKEN UP.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Nov. 4.

Gen. PRENTISS has broken up a rebel camp in Boone County. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation, Gen. FREMONT is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

A PARTY OF REBELS SCATTERED.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Nov. 3.

A skirmish took place yesterday about six miles east of this place, between a small force of Missouri Militia, under Major JOSEPHS, and 150 rebels. The rebels were scattered, with a small loss.

A battalion of the Kansas Second Regiment, recently mustered out of service, were collected in the city, and held in readiness to march to the relief of Major JOSEPHS, but were not required. This regiment is being reorganized.

Portions of Linn County, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

CAPTURE OF PRESTONBURGH BY THE NATIONAL FORCES.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 4.

A messenger, in this evening, reports that Gen. NELSON took Prestonburgh, Saturday morning, without resistance. WILLIAMS fell back about six miles, where it was expected he would make a stand.

THURLOW WEED AND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES GOING TO EUROPE.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 4.

THURLOW WEED and Archbishop HUGHES are about to sail for Europe, probably by the steamer *Africa*, which sails on Wednesday, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners, and prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France or England. Gen. SCOTT, it is understood, goes in the same steamer.

GLIMPSES OF THE REBELS AT NASSAU.

THE REBEL STEAMER WITH MASON AND SLIDELL.

A private letter from the United States Consul, at Nassau, N. P., dated Oct. 28, states that there have been several arrivals from the blockaded (?) ports, one of which brought a nephew of Gen. HARDEE. "I am under the impression," says the writer, "*that he was on the lookout for arms and powder, which, I am officially informed, were to be shipped from England.* Last week, the armed steamer *Theodora*, alias *Gordon*, Capt. LOCKWOOD, direct from Charleston, chased the New-York Underwriter's steamer *Johnston* into the very mouth of the harbor, but as Capt. HOYT was near the light-house, *she stood off for Havana, as the Captain of the Gordon told the Conchs who boarded her, that he had a lot of passengers for England, viâ Havana.*" Among them were Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL and company. She was heavily armed.

JUDGE GRIER ON THE CASE OF THE PIRATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 4.

In the Circuit Court this morning the case of PATREL, the pirate, was called up, but postponed till next Monday. While the Assistant District-Attorney was urging the trial Judge GRIER said he could not consent to have the regular business of the court interrupted. It seemed like a farce to try them at this time, when the country played civil war. The dictates of humanity would counsel the Government to treat captives on the sea the same as those taken on land, and he could not understand the policy of hanging the first and holding the latter as prisoners, or releasing them. Let the rebellion be crushed, and God grant that it may be speedily, and these men might be tried for treason or piracy, and he would assist, no matter how much he might be called Jeffreys or Scroggs.

A BRITISH SCHOONER CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The British schooner *Dashaway*, of Halifax, reports that on the 20th inst., in Crooked Island passage, was chased by a hermaphrodite brig, which continued in pursuit for two days, when she hauled her wind and stood to the north and eastward. She carried four staysails and royal, looked very rakish, and was painted black, and sailed very fast. On the 25th in lat. 35°, lon. 74°, saw a pilot-boat rigged schooner, painted black, carrying a large flying staysail, and supposed her to be a privateer.

A RECOMMENDATION.

Capt. MARSCHALK, of the bark *Rapid*, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday morning, recommends all shipmasters bound down the Gulf of Mexico, to go well armed, as he made the passage out and back without seeing a United States vessel of war.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER has written a letter which is published in the *Boston* papers, correcting some statements made by Gov. ANDREW in his recent reply to Hon. G. S. BOUTWELL. He says that the Enfield rifles were taken from the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Regiments on leaving Fortress Monroe, by the order of the State authorities

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FLEET.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 4.

The great naval and military expedition was spoken at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in lat. 35° 20', long. 75°, by the schooner *J. M. Houston*. The Captain reports that the weather was fine at that time, and that he did not feel the gale until he arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday.

ANOTHER REPORT.

The schooner *Andromeda*, ASHBY, from Havana, 20 days, *viâ* Nassau, 15 days, with sugar, arrived yesterday. She has experienced a succession of gales the entire passage. On Oct. 21, off the Hole in the Wall, spoke schooner *Reindeer*, hence for Fort Pickens. On Oct. 31, off Hatteras, at sundown, saw a fleet of 30 steamers—no sailing vessels—bound south. Wind at the time very fresh from southwest.

EXPERIENCE OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Passengers by the *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port on Sunday, state that that vessel did not feel the gale until on Friday, when off Cape Hatteras. Persons accustomed to judge, who were on board the *Northern Light*, express the opinion that the storm was not felt with any severity to the southward of the Cape.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Nov. 3. *Viâ* BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 4.

On account of the late arrival of the boat from Baltimore, no flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day.

No intelligence whatever concerning the fleet has reached here.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

On Sunday this regiment, Col. W. B. HEYWARD, which has been encamped at Camp Wheeler, near Ogdensburgh, for the past seven weeks, arrived in this City *en route* for the seat of war. It was the original intention to quarter the men on landing at the Park Barracks. Owing, however, to some difficulty among them, they were not disembarked, but remained on board the steamer, which was anchored opposite Thirtieth-street, North River, all night.

Yesterday the men were landed and marched to Union-square, at which place a handsome American standard was presented to them by Rev. Dr. PORTER, on behalf of the young men of Messrs. STONE, STAIR & Co., of which firm Col. HEYWARD was a member. A number of the friends of the Colonel also presented him with a magnificent horse. The regiment numbers nearly a thousand men, all of whom are armed with the Enfield rifle. Accompanying the regiment is a band of twenty-two pieces and a drum corps of ten. After the presentation, the regiment marched down Broadway, and halted in front of A. T. STEWART & Co.'s store, at which place Col. HEYWARD need also to be employed. Mr. A. T. STEWART then came forward bearing a magnificent National flag, which he presented to the regiment. In making the presentation Mr. STEWART said:

COL. HEYWARD, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: In behalf of Mrs. STEWART I have the pleasure, Colonel, to present through you to the regiment under your command this flag, the emblem of our noble and beneficent Government. The soldiers who go with you to fields of battle belong to a rich farming region, and readily understand that the great issue on which the country is aroused is this—whether the Government of the Union, producing in its ordinary and peaceful operation justice, tranquillity, liberty, safety, happiness and prosperity, shall be established anew and firmly over the rebellious States, or whether their infamous tyranny with the confiscations and repudiation which attend it shall be established over us. On such an issue the North, the East and the West should put forth their whole strength, and make the war sharp and short. We owe it to WASHINGTON and his compeers, and also to their successors who have brought the Government forward to our time, and indeed to the whole human race, that this great structure of free Government, received from the hands of WASHINGTON, and initiated under the most sublime auspices, shall not be displaced by the spurious work of the traitors who assembled at Montgomery. Knowing well, Colonel, your devotion to the Union, your courage and your skill, this flag is presented, in the confidence that it will be borne aloft on victorious fields, and not furled until the banner of our glorious Union shall be acknowledged by every State and by the whole people.

At the conclusion of the speech the band of the regiment played "Hail Columbia." Col. HEYWARD, who used to be an officer in the United States army, responded in eloquent terms, promising to stand by the flag in every encounter, and to do his duty to the utmost of his power. The regiment then proceeded to the Jersey City Ferry. Crossing over, cars were taken for Washington. Subjoined is a list of officers:

Colonel—WM. B. HEYWARD, (New-York City; Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. B. Goodrich, Canton, N. Y.; Major—Chas. R. Brundage, Madrid, N. Y.; Adjutant—Rollin C. Gale, Orwell, Vt.; Surgeon—James S. Gale, Canton, N. Y.; Surgeon's Mate—W. B. Chambers, Albany, N. Y.; Quartermaster—E. A. Merritt, Canton, N. Y.; Sergeant-Major—Geo. W. Hill, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; Principal Musician—H. S. Wright, Madrid, N. Y.

Co. A—Captain, Wm. Montgomery, Canton, N. Y.; First Lieutenant, B. F. Clark. Co. B—Captain, D. Day, Jr.; First Lieutenant, John Snyder. Co. C—Captain, J. C. O. Redington, Ogdensburgh; First Lieutenant, James Young; Second Lieutenant, J. Hobart. Co. D—Captain, Thomas Russell, New-York; First Lieutenant, J. M. King; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Gleason. Co. E—Captain, Wm. H. Hyde, New-York; First Lieutenant, P. S. Sinclair; Second Lieutenant, H. C. Reynolds. Co. F—Captain, Thos. Elliott, Depeyster; First Lieutenant, Jno. Delaney; Second Lieutenant, W. F. Spencer. Co. G—Captain, Hugh Smith, Madinl; First Lieuenant, O. Foot; Second Lieutenant, John Dundon. Co. H—Capt. Jno. Ranson, Champlain; First Lieutenant, L. E. While; Second Lieutenant, M. E. Fitch. Co. I—Captain, J. H. Jones, Brasher; First Lieutenant, G. Hogan; Second Lieutenant, Lyman M. Shedd. Co. K—Captain, A. Goodard, Richville, N. Y.; First Lieutenant, H. C. Eastman; Second Lieutenant, A. B. Shipman.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

On Sunday afternoon, at about one o'clock, the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Col. LEE, arrived in Jersey City, on its way to Perryville, Md. On Saturday morning, camp was broken at Springfield, and the regiment took the cars for the city of Hudson, at which place it embarked on the steamer *Connecticut*, and was carried to the Jersey City railroad depôt. The numerical strength of the regiment is about 950, all of whom are fully uniformed, armed and equipped. The weapons supplied the men is the Enfield rifle. Accompanying the regiment is a full band and drum corps. All the necessary camp equipage, ambulances, wagons, horses, and everything needful for the comfort and well-being of a regiment is carried with them. The Sons of Massachusetts turned out in great force to welcome the Twenty-seventh, and bid them God-speed on their mission. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, HORACE C. LEE, of Springfield; Lieutenant Colonel, Luke Lyman, Northampton; Major, Wm. M. Brown, Adams; Surgeon, George A. Otis, Springfield; Quartermaster, W. H. Tyler, 2d, Adams; Adjutant, Geo. W. Bartlett, Greenfield; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Camp, Great Barrington; Chaplain, Miles Sanford, Adams; Sergeant-Major, Henry C. Dwight, Northampton; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Geo. W. Bowker, Adams; Commissary Sergeant, Joshua J. Ellis, Lynn. Hospital Steward—George E. Fuller, Palmer.

Co. A—Captain Sam. C. Vance, Indianapolis, Ind.; First Lieutenant, Mark H. Spalding, Northampton; Second Lieutenant, Edwin C. Clark, Northampton. Co. B—Captain, Adin W. Caswell, Gardner; Lieutenants, Parker W. McManus, Davenport, Iowa; L. H. Horton, Athol. Co. C—Captain, Wm. A. Walker, Greenfield; Lieutenants, Major Nutting and Wm. Barrett, Greenfield. Co. D—Captain, Timothy W. Sloan; Lieutenants, O. R. Dennison, Amherst, and John P. Atcheson, Chicopee. Co. E—Captain, Gustavus H. Fuller, New-York; Lieutenants, John W. Trafton, Albany, and Luther J. Bradley, Lee. Co. F—Captain Lucius F. Thayer, Westfield; Lieutenants, John W. Moore, Tolland, and James H. Fowler, Westfield. Co. G—Captain R. Ripley Swift, Chicopee; Lieutenants, Peter S. Bailey, Springfield, and Frederick C. Wright, Northampton. Co. H—Captain, Walter G. Bartholomew, Springfield; Lieutenants, Charles D. Sanford, Adams, and Wm. H. H. Briggs, Adams. Co. I—Captain Henry A. Hubbard, Ludlow; Lieutenants, Edward K. Wilcox, Springfield, and Cyrus W. Goodale, Wilbraham. Co. K—Captain, Horace K. Cooley; Lieutenants, George Warner and W. Hunt, of Springfield.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Mr. Russell at Headquarters—Organization of the American Army—Comparison of McClellan with Beauregard—Impossibility of Compromise—Lack of Military Discipline &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 7, 1861.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

A year ago we believed, on the faith of what we were told, that the United States possessed the greatest and, above all, the cheapest military organization in the world. A million of armed men could be called forth in a moment by a simple decree of Congress on a national emergency. But we now see that a military organization may be very large without being great, and very cheap without being economical. Efficiency and certainty of action are the tests of the strength of that which is the impersonation of the force of nations, and in proportion to the numbers of the mass possessed of such qualities is its power. Now, the Northern States have a population quite capable of yielding a force of a million of men, without any remarkable pressure. But, though they have twice as many inhabitants as the Slave States, it is, to my mind, very doubtful whether there are at this moment as many men arrayed to fight for the Union as there are fighting against it. Human nature requires something more solid than abstractions to depend upon, and after all that can be said about the beauties and advantages of the Union, the idea of it is an abstraction compared to the actual materialism of the independence of the tenure of peculiar property, of the free trade and freedom from heavy tariffs, for which the Confederates are contending. "Uncle Sam" is more tangible than the Union. He is a paymaster-general, and his rates of pay are high, but he does not succeed in getting what he needs, except for his sea-service, which is fed by the commercial marine, now in a state of great depression, except the transport trade and the chartered fleets. It is very possible my computations and estimate are erroneous, but I am very much disposed to question whether, at the present moment, there are 350,000 men in the military service of the Federalist Government. I am, however, equally prepared to admit that they will soon reach a figure not far short of that voted by Congress; for I believe, from what I have recently seen and heard, that there is a war feeling among the people of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, stimulated by lavish expenditure, and founded on National sentiment, that will speedily furnish that and even a larger number of men, strong and physically capable of soldiering, however deficient many of them may be in the spirit of obedience and discipline. There is one thing which, to any person accustomed to see regular troops, is most striking. There is an utter want of what our officers call "smartness" about the American citizen soldiery—that indefinable something which makes a man button his coat, cut his hair, keep his clothes clean, hold himself erect, and walk with a brisk, elastic, yet rigid, regularity "right in front." But of this, which is a bigger matter than it looks, more by and by. Fighting is a very essential point of a soldier's business, but to be effective it must be done with a regularity and in concert by all the fighting men when they are ordered to do so. The Americans will do their fighting individually as well as any men. It remains to be seen in what fashion they will execute their campaigning. It is quite certain that an army of 50,000 regular infantry, with proper complements of artillery and cavalry, would be a much more manageable than the heterogeneous mass now collected round Washington, nor could a capable General find any difficulty in marching with such a force to Richmond, despite the admitted courage of the enormous levies under BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and the new Confederate General SMITH—whilom Street Commissioner of New-York. Those familiar with the Indian mutiny must recollect many instances of the superiority of the Sepoy or Sowar in single combat to the regular soldier, but there is scarcely one instance of these Sepoys in the aggregate ever standing in the open to meet our infantry, and I am certain there is none in which the Sowars, who individually showed such good swordsmanship, quickness, dash and bravery, ever waited for a charge of our cavalry. They were brave men who had lost their discipline because they had lost their officers. Nations, like the Roman himself, would sometimes be rather surprised if they had the gift of seeing themselves as they are seen by others.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MORALE OF THE WASHINGTON ARMY.

Here we have the Northern States gloating over their numbers and comparing the rolls of their armies with those of the famous leaders every foot's pace of whom cut deep into the earth and left its mark for all time. Not one seems to perceive that if MARLBOROUGH, OLD FRITZ, WELLINGTON, or NAPOLEON won great victories with such inferior armies, the great army, which is doing nothing except preparing to fight, must be either commanded by inferior officers, or composed of different materials, or destitute of some qualities those other armies and their leaders possessed. There is no doubt there has been a very great improvement in this army since Washington saw itself deluged by its united defenders on the memorable morning of July 22; but the work to be done is still enormous before these battalions can be regarded as an effective machine which will not fall to pieces when set to its work. The "army," nevertheless, if victorious, is master of the hour, and whoever is its master will hold the United States in the hollow of his hand. This remark may be denied or ridiculed, but time will prove its truth. *All the North wants now is a leader who will win victories, who will get a Southern cotton port, enable it to recover its losses, and place the South prostrate at its feet. The man who deserves best of the United States is he whom the troops will follow in the field from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico.* Long-sighted, pale-faced men of thought, hope the end will not be evil; but the men of action will for the time, and many a year to come, wield at will this fierce Democracy, and rule over all their caucuses, conventions, resolutions and platforms. Who shall dispute the will of the man who has 500,000 men under his control for the next three years to come, who has saved the United States, or is preparing, as their best man, to do so? *Why, it was whispered the other day that Gen. Fremont, if he were ordered to do so, would not resign until he had beaten Price; and there was no disapproval expressed of any such conduct on his part.* "If he whips Price," said one in reference to the rumor that he was superseded, "I should like to see either the President or SIMON CAMERON venturing to displace FREMONT."

THE POLITICIANS IN PURSUIT OF MARTIAL HONORS.

So rapidly and surely is the power of the "army" being felt that all eyes are turned upon it, and the politicians are struggling savagely to get places of command in its ranks. They leave their platforms and take to the goose step and infantry tactics. The military men, however, have their eye on them. The gentlemen who desire to go among the troops for political purposes, and get, for example, the votes of the natives of Pennsylvania on the State nominations, have had anything but an easy time of it in reference to passes to cross into Virginia or anything else. The intriguing of the lobby for jobs is now cast aside for the intrigues by which military preferment or good contracts are to be obtained. "I hope, for my part," said a person at Pittsburgh to me, "this war will last for the next ten years; it will do our people good, *and* my trade was never better!" "Wait till you see," quoth an officer who had been talking of certain articles in the American Press. "Our fingers are not long enough to reach New-York just yet, but we'll be able to put our thumbs on the throats of these gentry before long. You'll see whether the Press or the army, by which I mean the two services will govern this country in the end." The animosity to the politicians of the Press is remarkable, and the election-managing Committees of the Carlton and the Reform would have been delighted to hear the way in which a recent exposure of the peculiar pecuniary apparatus by which State elections are determined in this country was received by a small military *coterie* a few evenings ago. It is significant enough of the relations between the State and the army to see Mr. LINCOLN walking over daily more than once to visit Gen. MCCLELLAN's quarters. Pray do not think I desire to insinuate that the General is in anyway desirous that the Chief of the State should adopt that course, or that he would consider it beneath him to wait on the Executive, instead of the Executive waiting upon him. Young as he is, and suddenly elevated to such a giddy height, he is perfectly modest, unassuming, and uninflated, though quite self-possessed, calm, self-respecting and reticent. But his reticence is very severely taxed, for the President desires to know all things. "And hang me, if I were MCCLELLAN, if I'd tell him or any man my plans." The great abyss which lies between the Sovereign and the subject in our deluded and ridiculous old countries does not exist over here, and the President and the General stand very much on the same plane. The private soldier saunters into the drawing-rooms of the White House on reception nights and shakes hands with Mr. President as affably as if he were not a Sovereign and a President-maker. I am bound to add, the private soldier in his hodden-gray behaves himself perfectly. There can be no "snobbishness" about a man's manners when he is as great as any one in the room, and cannot try to be greater if he would. It would astonish us very much if a Monarch, visiting one of his own Generals in war time, were to be told he could not see him, as "the General had come home tired and was gone to bed;" but in this country such a thing would be perfectly natural, and it would not, if it occurred, be fair to infer that the General intended the least disrespect to the head of the State.

PERSONAL TRAITS OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

When I had the pleasure of conversing with Gen. MCCLELLAN for the first time, he asked me several questions, with evident interest and friendly curiosity—not unusual on the part of Generals in reference to their antagonists—respecting Gen. BEAUREGARD. In his case there was all the more reason for such inquiries, in the fact that they were old fellow students and class-mates. *To my mind there is something of resemblance between the men.* Both are below the middle height. They are both squarely built, and famed for muscular power since their college days. BEAUREGARD, indeed, is lean and thin-ribbed; MCCLELLAN is full and round, with a Napoleonic tendency to *embonpoint*, subdued by incessant exercise. BEAUREGARD sleeps little; MCCLELLAN's temperament requires a full share of rest; both are spare and Spartan in diet, studious, quiet. BEAUREGARD is rather saturnine, and, if not melancholic, is of a grim gaiety; MCCLELLAN is genial, even in his reserve. The density of the hair, the squareness of the jaw, the firmness and regularity of the teeth, and the outlines of the features are points of similarity in both, which would be more striking if BEAUREGARD were not of the true Louisianian Creole tint, while MCCLELLAN is fair complexioned. BEAUREGARD has a dark, dull student's eye, the dullness of which arises, however, from its formation, for it is full of fire, and its glances are quick and searching. MCCLELLAN has a deep, clear eye, into which you can look far and deep, while you feel it searches far and deep into you. BEAUREGARD has something of pretension in his manner—not *hauteur*, but a folding-armed, meditative sort of air, which seems to say, "Don't disturb me; I'm thinking of military movements." MCCLELLAN seems to be always at leasure; but you feel at the same time you ought not to intrude too much upon him, even when you seek in vain for the grounds of that impression in anything that he is doing or saying. BEAUREGARD is more subtle, crafty, and astute; MCCLELLAN is more comprehensive, more learned, more impressionable. BEAUREGARD *is a thorough soldier; McClellan may prove he is a great General. The former only looks to military consequences, and disregards popular manifestations; the latter respects the opinions of the outer world, and sees political as well as military results in what he orders.* They are both the creatures of accident, so far as their present positions are concerned. It remains to be seen if either can control the current of events, and if in either the artilleryman or the cavalry officer of the old United States' army there is the stuff around which history is moulded, such as that of which the artilleryman of Brienne or the leader of the *Ironsides* was made.

FUTURE DANGERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

There is in the heat and passion of this fight no regard for the future, no consideration of the results of success or of failure. Not a man has thought of the future of the army of 500,000 men, of the military chiefs, of the army of contractors, and, above all, of the fighting populations and rival Generals who will arise in the course of the contest—no, not any more is there a man who has considered, if the South gains and the North loses the battle, what are to be the boundaries, what the frontier lines, and what the relations along them, between the two nations separated thenceforth and forever. It is now some months since I visited the United States. It was my misfortune to be obliged to see that the Union was gone forever—my great misfortune to say so. It is nothing to that, if to-morrow the North sweeps every Confederate battalion into the sea, and seizes on every foot of Confederate soil. *The Union—the old Union of the thirty-four States—the old principles of the Union, are all equally gone, and gone for ever. Who can say he is glad of it?* What country, even that which has been most insulted and most wronged and outraged by the insolence, intemperance, prejudice, and violence of her statesmen, has said, or can say, "God be praised for it?" If the Americans would only believe that England can afford to see them great and prosperous without envy, and that our whole national life is not a feverish solicitude about America and her institutions, we might get on remarkably well, even if the Republic split in two. The rankest Tory will admit that he felt a rough-edged sort of pleasure at the sight of the great experiment which his Saxon cousins were so nearly running into an *aqua vitæ*, but which threatens now to end in a *caput mortuum*. No one can rejoice—in spite of many inducements to be glad—that the American Republic, which was at one time the

"——blessed bark on misery's darkening sea"

on which were embarked the hopes and fears of so many thousands of the Old World, should go down in storm and darkness in the ocean of an unfathomable future. But the man who says to the crew, "Mind where you are going, pray do not tempt that raging bar," is regarded by them as an enemy bitter and false to the end. Even if he sympathizes with the sufferings of the devoted Unionists who see in an unsuccessful termination of the present conflict the end of all their glorious anticipations, he is as a publican and sinner should he not admit that human happiness and greatness, science, social improvement, good government and religion have sunk forever with the United States. There will be always inducement in cheap land, an easy tenure, homestead laws, density of population and force of competition at home, the desire of adventure and change, political discontent and considerations of policy in Europe, to render America a land of promise for many years to come, and frequently a land of fulfilment to the denizens of the Old World. The tapir can never be an elephant, nor the puma hope to pass itself of for king of beasts; and DE TOCQUEVILLE was no doubt right when he said that if the American people were transported to Europe they could not exist without considerably altering the laws. And yet there was, and is, so much of what is really good and wholesome in American Democracy that it must be a source of regret if it be broken up into discordant States, however inevitable the process may be in accordance with the teachings of history and philosophy. The American Northern Continent would, if fully peopled, contain four or five great kingdoms or republics, larger than any republic which ever held together (as equal in all its parts) for a hundred years. But the Northern idea is marching backward in its way to freedom. There are people and journals in the North which speak of holding the Southern States as so many dependent territories if they will not return to the Union. They think that six millions of Anglo-Americans can be reduced to such a state of dependency—the most imperious, passionate, and Yankee-despising of men, all masters and kings, and now citizens, as they claim to be, of a new and independent republic!

NECESSITY OF THE WAR.

For my part, the determination of the North to subjugate the South, even if it fails to hold it, appears perfectly natural; for what terms could the former expect now, if proposals of peace were made? Admitting that the South would not demand Maryland, or would be content to leave the question of her adhesion to a popular vote, which would be carried by Union men, beyond that, in their present successful career, the Confederates would not yield a point, but would insist on the line of the Potomac, the Ohio and the northern frontier of Missouri as their boundaries. Just look at the map, and see how cramped and hemmed in the Northern States would be in such a division of the Continent. It must be remembered that the vast districts which lie spread out on the map between the Missouri River and Oregon and Washington Territories are for the most part sterile and unproductive, only fit for hunters and their prey. Canada and the lake system press upon and cut into the States on the north. Fancy the great Republic narrowed to less than 100 miles in any part of its territory! And yet from Beaver beyond Wheeling, in Virginia, to the shores of Lake Erie, near Cleveland, there is not more than 90 and some odd miles within which the Stars and Stripes could flaunt the breeze. And yet there is the fact before one's eyes, and no amount of lateral extension towards the west could compensate for the contraction of the United States' territory from north to south. Northwestern and Western Minnesota, parts of Iowa, portions of Wisconsin, and the northern parts of Michigan have rather a doubtful future, except as agricultural countries—the Winter is severe, and life is dure and rude. There are forests to be cleared yet, and much mining wealth to be explored, before the Far West can absorb even the diminished immigration against the influence of which the South is in rebellion, and the North would rise if it could. The sentiment of the North is becoming, not united, but unanimous. "The Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union," is the cry. The Democrats shout it as loudly as any, for fear of Lafayette or the devices of the Republicans, who would direct the popular current against them; and, indeed, the Democratic Party could as little afford the disruption of the Republic as their antagonists. They are swallowed up in the mass of the Union movement for the time, and, as they are hurried onwards, scarce can find time to gasp out, "Don't you think you're going a leetle too far? What about *habeas corpus*? I really think we might have a trial by jury now and then." And so on.

A WAR WITH ENGLAND BARELY AVOIDED.

It is useless to argue with a people in a passion. And just now the Americans have good right to be in a passion, because a wonderful prosperity and great social happiness have suddenly been wrecked, and there seems no hope of restoring them, except by a doubtful process of battle. The antagonism of the press is always in advance of the sounder mass of public opinion, but there is, no doubt, much irritation and ill feeling existing against England on the alleged grounds of want of sympathy with the North in a contest with Slavery, of enmity towards the Union *per se*, and many other grounds equally imaginary. The North forgets that it specially declares this war is not directed against Slavery—that it is not a war of liberation. The South is indignant because England has not recognized the seceding States under the pressure of cotton, and does not seem at all disposed to break the blockade. If Americans would only consider how their statesmen and journals have treated England in all times of her trouble, they might find reason to think they were giving her credit for a little too much magnanimity when they expected very much sympathy with the misfortunes, not of the great American people, but of American politicians. Every Englishman who was here at the time of the Russian war with whom I have conversed speaks in uniform terms of the undisguised satisfaction of most of the people in the cities and large hotel world of the United States at the success of the resistance of the enemy, and of their evident and ostentatious sympathy with the Russians, which broke out on the stage and in the concert room. We are told that the United States sympathized very deeply with us during the Indian mutiny, and the statement may well be accepted, though no American surgeons came out to tend our sick and wounded as they flocked to the armies defending Sebastopol. *It may now safely be stated that Great Britain and the United States were on the brink of war little more than three months ago—were all but at war, provoked by the violence of American statesmen, which was only averted by the great forbearance, and moderation, and temper of Great Britain in a moment of her brother's great adversity, assisted by the prudence, good will and moderation of an American Senator.* Neutrality is regarded as ill will. What would the ill will have been which went beyond neutrality, and espoused one side in a quarrel that cannot be called Pro and Anti-Slavery?

AMERICAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

Professions of regret and sympathy, which have been largely uttered in the Parliament, by the Press, by our statesmen, are coldly received and distrusted, and this, the greatest problem in the world, is to be allowed to work itself under our eyes without a word of comment or criticism. Abstract arguments, deductions, the consideration of cause and effect on one side of the Atlantic, the supposition that they act very much there in the same way as they do at the other side, speculation on probable results and on the action of parties, are set down as cold-blooded abstractions, which evince a cold-blooded, philosophical indifference to sufferings that should excite the commiseration and active aid of the world. The Union has been wounded by thieves, and the only one to act the good Samaritan is Russia. For much that the Union did to and for humanity, the world must be grateful; and, indeed, the world has done much to repay her by its labor, its science, its blood. But why is a man or a nation, therefore, to be debarred from saying whether he thinks the North is going to win or to lose in the attempt to subjugate the South, unless under the pain of incurring the reputation of an enemy? The idea of the Union is, in plain English, the idea of one sole dominant Power in the whole Continent of North America. And if I were a native of the United States of North America, I would fight for that idea. The contrary notion may spread rapidly if the South succeeds. Already we hear a Gulf Republic and a Texan Confederation spoken of; long ago there was talk of a party in California anxious for a separate national existence for that State, which will probably increase if it is found that the United States can give it no more of the national property in roads, expresses, and postal expenses. And now there are hints that in the fullness of time the States in the West and Northwest may think it expedient to form a Republic of their own, inasmuch as they have no particular interests in common with the other States, and derive no special advantages from being governed at Washington. There is no fear of the failure of Republican institutions, except in their demonstrated power as an agency by which to govern and keep together one vast confederation. No matter how many separate States might be formed, there can be no doubt that in all would the form of government be republican in greater or less degree. Without including many people in South Carolina, and fewer in other States, who express a liking and preference for a Constitutional Government, or, at all events, for a strong Government, the principle of Republicanism is grafted deeply in the hearts of the American people, and they could not be otherwise than Republicans if they desired it. "Sure," said an Irish overseer on the railway the other day, "God help them! they've got no jintlemen in this country at all at all." The social system is like their street railways, very accommodating for the mass, but utterly destructive of your peace if you want to drive in a private carriage. The stuff out of which an aristocracy could be formed does not exist to any extent; the Upper Ten Thousand, with all their graces, wealth and luxury—their accomplishments of good breeding—do not desire to and could not march in the mail of HOWARDS, LINDSAYS, or MONTMORENCIS. So far republicanism is safe. We do not either fear, hate or envy it; but we look with much anxiety to see that it does not become a military despotism. More damage has been done to it and to constitutional liberty by the suppression of newspapers, and by the incarceration, under *lettres de cachet*, of women and babbling Secessionists, than by all the treaties we could pen in all the newspapers of England.

HOW AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT WAS TREATED.

In some measure *apropos* of this matter, let me say that on Saturday a gentleman, who informed me he was special correspondent for one of your cotemporaries, waited upon me in some degree of trepidation and made the following statement: He had been at Richmond with the Confederates, but a short time ago came up here by way of Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. Having a letter to Gen. SCOTT, he obtained a pass to visit the lines across the Potomac, and had availed himself of it on the previous day. Before he was out of bed in the morning an officer entered his room, and stated that he had come by the authority of Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, to demand of the pass which he had received from Gen. SCOTT. The gentleman refused to surrender it unless on an order from the General who had given it, or to some officer of similar rank. "In that case my orders are to take you to the Provost-Marshal immediately." And as soon as he was dressed he was driven over there in charge of the officer, who, on entering the room, sat down at a table and commenced writing. Seeing his own name on the paper, and entertaining infirm views relative to the liberty of the subject, my informant became apprehensive of some mischief, and, throwing down Gen. SCOTT's pass on the table, walked out to the English Legation, where he was advised to apply to Gen. SCOTT himself. He did not distinctly state what occurred there, but said, from what he heard, he felt it was his best plan to leave the country, and he had got his passport, and would proceed to New-York for a passage in the *Persia*, which will, I hope, take this letter. I hope I am not doing the gentleman in question any injustice in saying I fear he was conscious of having done something which could not be justified by a strict neutrality, and I certainly heard, before I saw him, from an English gentleman stopping at the same hotel, hat he made himself conspicuous by the boldness with which he spoke in favor of secession. He accounted for his easy surrender of his pass by saying he feared imprisonment, or that "the authorities might have opened his letters." *I must say, as far as my personal experience goes, that if a writer maintains a strict neutrality, he may express his opinions with freedom so far as the respectable portion of the American public is concerned, and the irritation sometimes caused by free criticism is overcome by the reflection that their expression is intended for the people of another country, and that if it be in any sense objectionable to Americans, it is only, as Mr. Seward pointed out, rendered so by the journals which republish the letters.* When your correspondent was made the subject of a petty prosecution by an informer in Illinois, the people in Court offered to pay the small fine inflicted for an offence against a statute never before put in force in that State, and all the papers which have noticed the affair have characterized the prosecution as paltry, contemptible and malignant.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

There are strange things in the Legislative enactments of the different States, distinctly enunciated as principles, which in their opposition and contradictory natures force one to admire the chance cohesion which hitherto has prevented collision and permitted the Supreme Court to arbitrate without serious difficulty. When I first came to the United States of North America one of the States had just passed a law abrogating the punishment of death for any offence whatever; another State had passed at the same time an act adding the offence of horse-stealing to the list of crimes punished by death.

THE RAGE FOR ARRESTS.

The seizure of contractors and putting them in prison on the ground that they have tried to cheat the Government, the refusal to liberate or try them, and the menaces uttered in public departments respecting Fort McHenry and Fort Lafayette, are not wholesome symptoms. Had the gentleman I refer to been the subject of an "arrestation" under the Reign of Terror, he could not have been more agitated, and he firmly believed that he could be carried off, impounded, *carcere duro*, and no questions asked or answered, without the smallest trouble. It is only in troublous times in despotisms or Republics such things can be. But the rage for arrests is now diminished, and several prisoners have been let go free. If the charges were made public it might be found they were all rightfully seized, and that the Government had not acted harshly or unjustly. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres may study these phenomena at their leisure, for as aids to Gen. MCCLELLAN they have not much to do at present. They continue to be great favorites, and the American public here show good taste in not running needlessly after the young Princes. They have been received at some of the Ministers' houses *incognito*, but they do not go much into society. There is an idea here that the Government of France is far more favorably disposed towards the Union than that of Great Britain, in spite of the absence of a shadow of proof; but the observations of M. F. PISANI (who accompanies Prince NAPOLEON) in the *Opinion Nationale* may make some people doubt the fact. They have already succeeded in causing some little annoyance among the State officers, just as the inner circle itself was somewhat agitated by a little *contretemps* connected with Court etiquette, between Mrs. LINCOLN and the Princess CLOTILDE at New-York. The identity of action on American matters between France and England is not regarded with favor, and people take pleasure in suggesting that England really directs the common policy.

MEDIATION IMPOSSIBLE.

At all events, the people of the Northern States are going to fight their battles in their own way and on their own ground, without interference or control. Mediation and compromise were rejected long ago. Even the Czar's friendly letter produced from Mr. SEWARD only a brief acknowledgment, and has not led to any suggestion of arbitration. That being the case, why don't the armies fight? The Confederates do not fight because they do not wish to risk the fate of their army on a single battle in front of Washington, and have the utmost confidence in delay—why it is scarcely possible to show conclusively. Their troops are not to be trusted in an attack on the line of earthworks and batteries which cover Washington and extend from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge at Little Falls. They are, just as present, on the defensive, and hope to entice the Federalists to attack them. No one knows what is the real position of their right on the Potomac, but I begin to doubt if they have the means or the guns to command the river, though I can scarcely think that any of their Generals would willfully abandon the plan of doing it. With men and guns enough, it is perfectly plain they could command the Potomac completely, and cross over an army under their fire, should it so please them, much more readily and safely than by any fording of the Upper Potomac. As I have had occasion to point out, the ground occupied by the armies is unfavorable to fighting, and it is no disparagement to the men to say they could not be relied on to march across the open up to well-served guns in heavy works, and take them at the point of the bayonet. The Federalists have a well-founded disinclination to make another advance on Manassas. Drills and reviews will do much, but time is needed for either to do its work. The difficulty is with the officers rather than with the men. One of TOOMBS' troop of Bengal Artillery, who was over here looking for service after a turn in Italy with GARIBALDI, said to me the other day, "Why, Sir, I've seen officers of cavalry here who don't know how to get upon a horse, to sit him, or to get down when they are on. They don't know how to draw their swords or return them when drawn." But the gunner was rather a Zoilus. To have so many officers with some idea of their duty is the marvel.

THE TASK BEFORE GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The more I look at the situation, the more the difficulties of Gen. MCCLELLAN's position grow upon me. He has not sufficient troops, considering their inexperience, to divide his army just now into two bodies—one to proceed against the enemy, the other adequate to hold the works round Washington, and to make them quite safe in case of a reverse or a regular assault. It is quite certain that the Confederates have fallen back upon Manassas, and are there in very great force. It is just close enough to Washington to render it impossible for MCCLELLAN to move an army out on either flank without bringing on an action which must lead him to face the old position of the Confederates from Bull Run and Manassas to the hills on their left, covering the approaches to Richmond. Although the Marylanders may be discontented, there would be no manifest inconsistency in BEAUREGARD remaining still and inviting attack, whereas the programme of the North must be carried out by offensive operations by an invading army. Sooner or later MCCLELLAN must begin to move, and I think that in eight or ten days from this time he will make a demonstration to feel the force of the enemy, which may lead to a general action, or may decide him to try the fortune of war by changing his position and operating in another quarter. An English subject who has just arrived from Richmond says that there has been a good deal of sickness among the troops, but that they are rapidly recovering, that food is plentiful, and that the men are well clad, in the best spirits, and perfectly confident of victory. The talk in the army indicated an advance against Newport's News and against Fortress Monroe from Hampton. The latter must prove a tremendous blunder. Nothing short of a siege can reduce the work. The Norfolk Navy-Yard was a scene of great activity; *all* the sunken vessels had been raised, and nearly all were fit for service, and it was expected they would run past the fortress and get out to sea, where they may operate a serious diversion. Certainly, if they do, the United States' officers must have lost the art of "keeping a bright lookout," for which they are not undistinguished. The escape of the steamer *Bermuda* from Savannah, if true, is another instance of the weakness of the blockading power, or of the neglect of the officers. Her cargo was invaluable to the Confederates; among other necessaries were seventy tons of gunpowder, the supples of which, owing to the want of sulphur, were very short in their army.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The expedition which will sail soon after the dispatch of this letter will proceed from the Northern ports and from Annapolis to rendezvous off the coast of North Carolina. The force from this place will consist, as I informed you, of 4,500 men, under Brigadier-Gen. EGBERT VIELE, formerly of the United States regular army, and a subaltern officer of the Mexican war, and 4 regiments composing it are already on their way to Annapolis. The rest of the force will consist of 9,500 men, divided into two brigades, the whole directed by Gen. SHERMAN. The regiments of VIELE's Brigade are fine-looking, strong men, tolerably well uniformed. Of the military knowledge of their commanding officers take two examples. On the arrival of the Brigadier in his camp a Colonel sent to him to say, "he would give him a review of his regiment to-morrow." When one of the regiments was preparing to march to the railway terminus for Annapolis, the Colonel of another sent to the Brigadier to ask him if he might be permitted "to escort the —th to the dépôt with his own regiment." The superior officers, however, know their work, and Savannah, Mobile, Fernandina, and Pensacola may well feel uneasy and hurry on their fortifications. Wherever the eye rests there is the din of preparation for war. All over the vast continent moulds are running lead and iron, forges are brazing, hammers clanging on anvils, the ploughshare taking the shape of the sword. The Hatteras affair has aroused the South to their danger,—they are throwing up earthworks and batteries, and drilling their Coast Guards all along the seaboard. The report that the Federalists had taken Mississippi City, between Mobile and New-Orleans, is not confirmed, but New-Orleans need not fear just yet, nor can the expedition be intended ro do more than prepare, by the occupation of points on the coast, for the operations of larger forces later in the year.

From St. Louis I learn that Gen. FREMONT is certain he will beat PRICE if he overtakes him, but the latter is a sort of Will o'the Wispe—has great numbers of cavalry and no baggage. The expedition down the Mississippi must wait.

PICTURESQUE ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The approach to Washington by rail just now presents a very picturesque, out, to a patriot, a mournful sight. All through Maryland the bridges on the railways are guarded by little camps. And as the noise of the train is heard the men rush out of the tents to the line awaiting their shower of newspapers which is let fall by the passengers, and every drop of which is the object of a friendly scramble. As the train draws nearer to the capital these camps increase in number and in size, till the white canvas frosts every knoll, and gleams through every woodland and glade now coloring with the glorious tint of Autumnal foliage. Monster trains are passed, and the soldiers inside rend the air with yells and shrill cheers. Poor fellows, they must be glad of any excuse for a little outbreak in the monotony of journeys in rough vans over the jumping roads for hundreds of miles from distant States. The fields are filled with dark lines of infantry at drill; heavy trucks laden with guns and munitions of war, block up the sidings, and look sulkily out of their secluded shutting places. On the undulating ground, from which all traces of forest and grove are fast vanishing, are visible immense packs of horses; commissariat camps, long lines of white tilted wagons, cities of mules, and columns of dust seam the sky and mark the march or evolutions of armed men. Strains of music are heard as the unfinished dome of the Capitol and the spires of the city rise in view, and long stretching lines of tents wind in and out as if encompassing the place in their arms till they fade away in the distance. The air pulsates with the flash of arms in the sunlight, and now and then the booming of guns makes the heart beat with a livelier throb, till one remembers that the Federalists do not mind firing salutes in war time, though contrary to usual military practice, and that they are obliged to exercise their artillerymen, or that the indefatigable Dahlgren is at his work in the Navy-yard. No one can doubt the enthusiasm of the people at present. From Racine, through Chicago, at Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, the scene along the road was the same—men drilling, companies arriving and departing, regiments moving off in the trains from the dim-eyed mourners who filled the station, Union flags flying from staff and steeple, advertisements on the walls offering various inducements in rival corps—boys and children dressed in uniform, and shouldering mimic muskets—three-fourths of the passengers in every train wear some sign or token that for the time they are soldiers. One fine old man, in a blue cavalry jacket, with yellow braid, attracted my attention, as he was in a private's dress, and looked like a gentleman. I heard his story. He had never been in the army, as I had imagined; had seen no service, but when the war began he learnt cavalry drill of an old soldier in his neighborhood. He made strong Union speeches, and urged the people of his village to go to the war. At last they said, "Why don't you go?" "I am 65 years of age," he said, "and beyond my time." But at last one day he said, "Now, boys, I'm going, and I have sent off to my sons to clear the way before me." Officers may be seen wearing brass spurs, with the buckle inside the foot, fixed on white canvass shoes, infantry sabres, whips in their hands, coats wide open, tunics wide open, unstrapped trousers gathered up about the knees, long hair floating in the wind, and mounted on horseback flashing down Pennsylvania-avenue. There is at this moment a squadron of cavalry outside my window, whose saddlery accoutrements, bits, bridles, and uniforms would not be tolerated in a polk of Cossacks of the Black Sea.

LAX OF DISCIPLINE.

In one or two regiments there is such utter lack of discipline that the best thing Gen. MCCLELAN could do would be to disband them at once. No strength is gained by the numbers of the rank and file in battalions of which the officers are not masters of themselves or their soldiers. The execution of the soldier who killed Major LEWIS, of his regiment, the other day, in Maryland, may deter the ruffians who have found their way into the ranks, but its approach has not had any effect, if one may judge from what occurred at (as reported in a Washington paper) the very same place, and in the same camp last night. A private of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment stepped out of the ranks after evening parade, shot the colonel of his regiment with a revolver in two places, and then shot the colonel's son. Neither are mortally wounded, but it seems unaccountable that he should have been permitted to fire three or four shots by the men around him, who must have seen him draw the pistol. It would appear by the papers that an occurrence of a similar character, but ending more tragically, has just taken place in England; but there, no doubt, justice will soon be done. Mr. LINCOLN hesitates to sign the order for the execution of the soldier who wounded his Major, and there are even legal doubts as to the legality of the Court-martial, which may lead to his being pardoned. But Gen. MCCLELLAN is in some measure bound to punish breaches of discipline by his own orders.

I enclose some general orders, and the BLAIR and FREMONT correspondence, from which it may be inferred that the General can lose his temper occasionally. The weather is disagreeably warm, and very stormy and unhealthy. A balloon recomnoissance has satisfied Gen. MCDOWELL that the Confederates are in great force at Manassas.

FOUND DROWNED.—On the shore of Long Island Sound, about five miles east of Eaton Neck Light between Fresh Pond and Smithton Landing, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, the body of a man, apparently about thirty years of age, height 5 feet 10 inches, dark brown hair, whiskers full and slightly sandy, one upper front tooth gone, one front side tooth with large cavity filled with gold. Had on red flannel undershirt, unbleached muslin shirt, two pair pants, (under ones snuff brown color, outer ones small black and white stripe), vest of figured cotton or worsted, with rolling collar of black satin, loose pea-jacket or sailor's coat, heavy goods, fine black and white stripe, black silk neck tie, no collar, low-quartered patent-leather shoes. The body evidently had not been in the water many hours. There were no marks of violence on it, except scratches evidently produced by the action of the water against the shore. There was also found near the same place a small skiff, about 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, planking cedar, and clear pine gunwales, painted yellow, with blue stripe around top, white stern, no name or mark. Coroner SHEPARD held an inquest on the body, and will have it suitably buried in the Huntington cemetery, if not claimed. The clothing can be seen, or further information obtained by calling on G. H. SHEPARD,

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 4, 1861. Coroner.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

AFFAIRS AT ROMNEY.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov. 2.

From Major FROTHINGHAM and Lieut.-Col. KELLEY, whose presence in the city we noticed yesterday morning, we learn something of the condition of things about Romney. The place is so situated that it is not considered advisable to fortify it. The hills are thrown about in the wildest confusion, and no particular position will be held, as there is no one hill that is not overlooked by another. Gen. KELLEY will, in case of an attack, select the best possible positions, and fight as long as he can.

The other day Major FROTHINGHAM made a reconnoissance on the road in the direction of Winchester. He was accompanied by about sixty cavalry. He proceeded about eleven miles, when he met the enemy's pickets and drove them back to a pass on North River, where he found the rebels in force, they having fortified the pass. Not wishing to jeopardize himself and his escort, he very wisely returned to Romney, being satisfied of the still close proximity of the rebels.

It is thought that if Gen. KELLEY can hold Romney, several Union companies can be recruited in Hampshire County. The Union men have been so effected by the pressure of secession, that they hardly know what position, politically, they *do* occupy. The most rabid of the rebels have all run away, and the majority of those left behind can, by a little encouragement, be brought around all right.

The only currency circulated by the secesh among the Romney people, was Confederate scrip *from five cents up to five dollars*. The landlord of the principal hotel says he has a peck of it in his house, and will sell it all for fifty cents.

The following letters were found among Col. MCDONALD's traps. The first note refers to the retreat of the rebels from Romney, when attacked in September last by the Ohio troops. The second explains itself:

Col. MUNROE—We are surrounded, and the only chance of safety of men and baggage, is to retreat to Hanging Rock, which you will do as best you can.

A. W. MCDONALD, Col. Commanding.

SEPT. 24.

ADJUTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

SIR—You will proceed to Harper's Ferry and report to Gen. JOHNSTON, with such troop of horse as he can spare from his command, and such as you may raise as have not yet been mustered into service. You will then, with this force, proceed to the Cheat River Bridge, and if practicable, destroy the same, and as much of the road, bridges and tunnels as you can accomplish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, Adjutant Inspector General.

Col. ANGUS MCDONALD, Provisional army, Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

The following Proclamation has been issued by Gen. KELLEY to the people of Hampshire County and the Upper Potomac:

My object in addressing you is to give you assurance that I come among you not for the purpose of destroying you, but for your protection in all your rights, civil, social and political. I am here, backed by the forces of the United States, to protect you in the rights of property as well as person, so long as you are peaceful citizens and loyal to the Government of the United States, the flag of which has so long and so well protected you, and under the folds of which you have lived long, happily and prosperously. But if you attempt to carry on a guerilla warfare against my troops, by attacking my wagon trains or messengers, or shooting my guards or pickets, you will be considered as enemies of your country, and treated accordingly. I shall put as few restrictions upon the ordinary business of the people as possible, and will give as free ingress and egress to and from Romney as the safety of my troops will admit. Citizens who have fled, under the erroneous belief that that they would be imprisoned or killed, are invited to return to their homes and families, assured that they shall be protected whenever they can give evidence that they will be loyal, peaceful and quiet

raged at the Captain's energy in bringing them to justice.

MORE CONFISCATIONS.

Yesterday evening United States Marshal Newton proceeded to the former residence of Dr. Hosmer and took possession of all the movable goods, under the act of Congress confiscating the entire estate of rebel property. Dr. Hosmer left this city at the time of the great secesh stampede. He is now a surgeon in the rebel army, and a very good one, too; but that is only another reason why his property should be confiscated. Dr. Hosmer's agents were in the house at the time, supposed to be engaged in preparations to remove the property or transfer it to other hands.

It was not the intention of the Marshal to interfere with any more rebel property in the city until he heard from headquarters, but obtaining information that Hosmer's property was being removed, he stepped in upon the confidential agents and interfered with their operations. The seizure was forced upon the Marshal, and his duty was plain. A guard was placed upon the property last night.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE CHARGE OF FREMONT'S BODY GUARD

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CAMP RICHARDSON, BOLIVAR, Polk County, Mo., Saturday Evening, Oct. 26.

The dispatch sent by Maj. ZAGONYI to Gen. FREMONT, giving some brief details of the affair at Springfield, and which I sent you this morning, omitted the very important fact, that when he retired from Springfield he left forty of the Body Guard there to guard his wounded and retain possession of the town. There is no doubt but that the place is in full possession of our force to-night, or if it is not, that it will be by morning.

HOSMER'S sharp-shooters left here in wagons early this morning for the place, and CARR'S Second Illinois Cavalry Regiment must be in close proximity, if not in actual possession of the town by this time. One regiment of STEELE'S Division will also move forward by a forced march thither, at midnight. Maj. ZAGONYI's force, which encamped five miles south of Bolivar last night, have likewise started again for the scene of their most brilliant exploit.

Such further particulars as we get in relation to Major ZAGONYI's affair at Springfield stamps it as even a more brilliant, as it was a more decisive fight than was at first supposed. The loss of the Major will probably be narrowed down to about six killed and twelve or fifteen wounded. All of the wounded were left in good hands at Springfield, and will be tenderly cared for. The charge of the Body Guard upon the rebels as they were drawn up in line to receive them is described as most terrific. They literally mowed down everything which came in their path. Every individual member of the Guard performed prodigies of valor, the Major particularly distinguishing himself. One of the sergeants of one of the companies had no less than three horses killed under him, and came out unscathed at last. The body-servant of the Major was killed, but not before he himself had laid three rebels low.

A rebel soldier in close proximity to the Major, with his pistol presented to his breast, had his arm completely severed from his body by a scientific blow from the Major's sabre, which was subsequently passed through his body.

I have been unable to obtain a list of the killed and wounded, but shall forward it to you to-morrow, from Springfield. It is stated that Lieut. KENNEDY, of Capt. FOLEY's (third) company, is among the wounded.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Major WHITE. Major ZAGONYI says he had been sick, and is inclined to the belief that he has been taken prisoner: but there is a rumor that he went into Springfield subsequent to ZAGONYI's departure, and in a skirmish with the enemy lost five or six men.

Gen. FREMONT will probably make Springfield his headquarters for the next few days. Our information to-night is that HUNTER and POPE encamped two miles south of the Osage, at Warsaw, last night, and that McKINSTRY was to cross this morning. Gen. ASBOTH's division is one day's march behind us.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Lieut. WALTER NEWHALL and CHARLES TREICHEL, of Philadelphia, belong to Gen. FREMONT's Body-Guard, which, under the command of Major ZAGONYI, distinguished itself in the rout of the rebels at Springfield, Mo. The following private letter, written by Lieut. NEWHALL in pencil, on the field, has been shown to us, and we are sure it will be read with interest:

TWENTY-FIVE MILES EAST OF SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Oct. 27, 1861.

We met the enemy, about 2,000 strong, and thoroughly routed him—his loss not known. Our loss is about six killed and fifteen wounded. Although we pursued after the fight, the place remained in charge of the pettifoggers and the wounded. We march again to-night for Springfield. Our men are very much used up, having been in the saddle thirty-six hours, marched eighty miles and fought a grand battle. My horse was shot twice by rifle-balls and one load of buck-shot, but he carried me through the whole affair splendidly. The General is here, and seems to be proud of us.

We were about 160 strong, and passed down a lane exposed to a cross fire before making our charge. In this way we lost two killed and one or two wounded. Company A charged the infantry with a loss of four men and five or six horses.

Please send me a good sabre. Mine bent in thrusting, and the edge turned against the bones. I had my pistol knocked out of my hand, and what is supposed to have been a bullet doubled up my scabbard.

CHARLEY TREICHEL passed through the fight without a scratch, and behaved admirably. I went in with forty-nine of my company, (A,) and came out with twenty-six. The excitement of the fight about equaled that experienced after making "a six" over the fence.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF PRICE.

From the St. Louis Evening News, Oct. 31.

From a gentleman who left Neosho, Newton County, last Wednesday, we learn some interesting information, that possesses the additional merit of being perfectly reliable, concerning the position and condition of the enemy.

PRICE was at Neosho, last Wednesday, with his whole army, and had been joined by McCULLOCH with 7,000 men—the united forces were from 30,000 to 35,000 men. Some of the regiments of cavalry are very fine; one of them in particular had horses all of one color, of fine size and action, and fully equipped in every particular. The cannon that were landed at Forsyth had arrived at PRICE's camp.

McCULLOCH's men came from the East to Neosho, and then proceeded on through Neosho to Pinesville, about fifteen miles South of Neosho. JACKSON had called a session of his Legislature at Neosho. It had met, and at that time lacked four members of having a quorum.

Our informant could not learn whether the enemy contemplated making a stand at Neosho, and giving battle, or not.

The Lawrence *Republican* publishes a selection from a number of letters found on a messenger from PRICE's camp. The following is a sample:

CAMP NEAR DEEP WATER, Sunday, Oct. 6, 1861.

DEAR ROSEYAN: We are encamped here to-day, after six hard days' march from Lexington.

We were in the rain two days and one night, and I saw a little harder time of it than I have ever seen in my life.

It is said we are going to meet BEN. MCCULLOCH, who is on his way here with reinforcements and ammunition and some large guns.

We have twenty thousand men with us, but we have no guns larger than a twelve-pounder, and such guns are not large enough to attack Jefferson City with. We know nothing of the movements of the army, but it is thought that we will move on to Jefferson City so soon as we meet MCCULLOCH.

The boys are now *gritting corn*, to have some bread for supper. We will be on our march back, I think, in the course of ten days.

LACK OF TRANSPORTATION.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 31.

Notwithstanding most ample provision was made by Gen. FREMONT, for the subsistence of his army, in anticipation of his march to the Southwest, there is danger that the men may suffer for the want of the provisions that were provided for them.

A gentleman who has just returned to this city from the Southwest, brings us very discouraging accounts of the manner in which the supply trains are managed. There seems to be great confusion and irregularity in sending forward provisions to the army.

The men have marched two and three days together with beef only to eat. They had neither flour, bread or salt, yet the wagons of the supply trains were groaning under the weight of suitable food for the poor soldiers. But, unfortunately, the wagons were far in the rear. Whose fault is it? Surely there must be fault or neglect of duty somewhere.

It is said that there is no lack of sutlers' *nick-nacks*, and report goes that they are even transported *on time* in Government wagons.

The complaints on account of the vexatious delays of the supply trains are loud and earnest among the officers and men.

It is a serious matter, and we earnestly call the attention of the proper officer to it. The efficiency of a division—indeed of the whole army—may be destroyed by neglect or failure to supply in proper time the necessary subsistence. We are informed that there are horses, mules and wagons in untold numbers at Tipton, Syracuse and Sedalia, and warehouses filled with army rations. Why, pray, are they not moving forward? Why have not the supply trains been kept within reach of the army?

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN KANSAS.

DESTRUCTION OF HUMBOLDT BY THE CHEROKEES.

From the Lawrence Republican, Oct. 24.

The town of Humboldt, Allen County, so recently visited by the secession villians, has just suffered in a more severe manner.

One week ago last Monday night, the town was surrounded by an armed body of rebels, among them several Cherokee Indians.

After taking whatever they could make available in the way of dry goods and groceries, they announced their intention of burning the town.

The hellish work commenced, and before they desisted, twenty-one dwelling-houses, stores and a mill were consumed—more than one-half the buildings.

They set fire to several other buildings, but the fires either failed, or were put out by the inmates.

The Land Office was was saved by accident. The safe was open; but Register BURNETT had taken out most of the valuable papers. All the papers taken can be replaced, it is understood.

The house of Mr. THURSTON, one of the prominent citizens, was saved, owing to the dangerous illness of Mrs. T. The mill belonging to Mr. T., immediately adjoining, was saved by the same reason.

One man was shot who attempted to escape. His wound was in the shoulder, and may prove fatal.

The attacking party announced their intention to continue depredations.

The Humboldt military company was drilling, without arms, at the time they were surrounded, and no resistance could be made.

Gentlemen from this vicinity witnessed the conflagration, from whom we learn the above facts, most of which are confirmed by reports from other quarters.

SACKING OF GARDNER, JOHNSON CO.

A messenger to the Governor brings the following intelligence—the message that he brings being signed by seven of the citizens of the County of Johnson:

On the night of Oct. 22, 110 armed men visited the town of Gardner, Johnson County. They took from the stores and houses goods to the value of from $6,000 to $10,000.

All the guns left there by the Governor, for the protection of the region, were taken, according to the report.

One citizen, it is reported, made a wordy resistance, and was shot through the head. He was not expected to survive.

The town of Olathe was threatened with a similar fate the next night.

The people desired the Governor to send them armed assistance.

The Governor has dispatched Company D (Infantry) Home Guards, Capt. GRESLISH, together with ten mounted men of Capt. EARLE's company—eight guns in all—to the threatened point.

The "boys" have just left the city, amid the cheers of the Guards and citizens.

PRIZES.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 3.

The prizes *Salvor* and *Specie*, the former of which was captured by the steamer *Keystone State*, the latter by the sloop-of-war *Dale*, were hauled in the pier at the foot of Queen-street, yesterday, both being now in the charge of the United States Marshal. The *Salvor* is a large steamer, of about 500 tons burthen. She has been used chiefly for the transportation of cattle, for which she is well adapted. The pistols which formed part of her cargo are of a variety of sizes and patterns, some of them of a very costly kind. The cases in which a number of them are contained show them to be of Philadelphia manufacture. The schooner *Specie* is of about 175 tons. She has seen considerable service.

The ship *Amelia*, which was brought to this port some months ago as a prize to the steamer *Union*, and sold by the United States Marshal, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, taking out a general cargo, flour and grain chiefly comprising it. She has been fitted up since the sale, and made a handsome appearance yesterday, as she moved down the river.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Charge to the Grand Jury—Treason—Who are Enemies.

Before Judge Nelson.

A Grand Jury having been summoned for this morning, the following persons were impanneled:

Andrew Anderson,	Robert Bage,
Albert Canfield,	William Callender,
John Denham,	Charles N. Fearing,
Joshua J. Henry,	Edward M. Ingoldsby,
John R. Lawrence,	George D. Nichols,
George P. Olyphant,	John H. Reed,
George M. Ray,	John C. C. Reynolds,
Edward Schell,	James A. Suydam,
William Tucker,	James M. Taylor,
Jacob Vanderpoel,	Thomas L. Van Orden,
Alexander R. Walsh,	Evan F. Walker,
	Benjamin Coe Wandell.

Mr. Wandell was appointed foreman, and Judge NELSON proceeded to deliver to the Jury, after they were sworn in, the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: Among the list of criminal cases put into my hands by the United States District-Attorney, to be submitted to you, there are six upon charges of robbery and piracy under the acts of Congress of 1790 and 1820—Albert G. Hudgins, and four others, of the privateer *Sumter*, and James Milner, of the privateer *Jefferson Davis*. The eighth section of the act of 1790 declares that if any person upon the high seas shall commit murder or robbery, or any other offence, which, if committed within the body of a county, would, by the laws of the United States, be punishable with death, such offender shall be deemed to be a pirate and felon, and, on conviction, shall suffer death. And the ninth section, if any citizen shall commit any piracy or robbery as aforesaid, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high seas, under color of any commission from any foreign prince or State, or on pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall be deemed a pirate, felon and robber, and, on conviction, shall suffer death. The third section of the act of 1820 declares that if any person shall, upon the high seas, &c., commit the crime of robbery in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any ship's company of any ship or vessel, or upon the landing thereof, such person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction, shall suffer death. The crime of robbery or piracy under these acts consists in this. The felonious taking of the goods or property of another on the high seas against his will, by violence or putting him in bodily fear. By "felonious taking" is meant a taking with a wrongful intent to appropriate the goods of another. The cases usually arising under these acts consists in the commission of the crime by partisans in armed vessels upon American unarmed ships or vessels on the high seas, by taking forcible possession of them and of the cargo, and appropriating them to their own use, or for gain. The ninth section of the Act of 1790 provides against these crimes when committed by citizens of the United States, and distinguishes them from the cases in which they are committed by foreigners, by excluding the defence set up of an authority or commission from a foreign nation. By a rule of international law, in case of a war existing between this Government and a foreign nation, and a capture of our vessels on the high seas by a private armed vessel of the enemy, a commission from his Government would be a protection against the charge of robbery or piracy, even in our own Courts. The ninth section cuts off this defence in case of a citizen engaging in that service against his own country. There are also charges in the list of the District-Attorney against Erastus H. Booth, master of the bark *Buckeye*, for piracy, under the fourth and fifth sections of the act of 1820, for having been engaged in the Slave-trade; also against John Turner and others, of the ship *Falmouth*, for voluntarily serving on board a vessel engaged in this trade which come under the second and third section of the act of 1800, and against Albert Horn for fitting out the brig *Signet*, and Antonio Rose for fitting out the brig *Falmouth* for the slave trade, which come under the second and third sections of the act of 1818. The fourth section of the act of 1820 declares that if any citizen of the United States, of the crew of any foreign ship engaged in the slave trade, or if any person of the crew of a ship owned, in whole or in part, or navigated for or on behalf of any citizen of the United States, shall land from such ship, and, on any foreign shore, seize any negro or mulatto, &c., with intent to make him or her a slave, or shall decoy, or forcibly bring or receive him or her on board any such ship, with the intent aforesaid, such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate; and, on conviction, shall suffer death.

The fifth section annexes the same penalty for forcibly confining, or detaining such persons on board the vessel, with the intent to make them slaves, or in aiding or assisting in so doing, or in the attempt to sell them as slaves, or the landing of them on shore from on board the vessel with intent to make sale of them as slaves. The act of 1800 makes it a crime to serve voluntarily on board of any of the vessels engaged in the Slave-trade, punishable by fine and imprisonment. A fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years. The third section of the act of 1818 prohibits the building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing or sending away any ship or vessel at any port within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purpose of procuring any negro or mulatto, or person of color, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, to be transported to any port or place whatever, to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of, as slaves—and, on conviction of the offence, the person is punishable by imprisonment for the term of not exceeding seven years, nor less than three.

From the number of cases on the District-Attorney's list of charges for a violation of the acts of Congress against the slave-trade, it would seem that the crime was increasing in this country, instead of diminishing. It is some satisfaction, however, that the evidence, thus furnished, of the apparent increase of the crime, shows a vigilance and energy on the part of the public authorities to detect and bring to punishment the offenders. The offence against these laws is among the most atrocious on the statute-book; and should be inquired into by your body with a patience and perseverance from which no person or persons can escape who may be guilty within the limits of your jurisdiction. The duty and the power of extirpating the offence so far as your great City may be implicated, belong to and rest, in a good degree, upon the Grand Jury, who constitute the grand inquest of the City and county, as respects crimes against the laws of the United States.

The remaining offences to be inquired into, submitted by the District-Attorney, are cases of less magnitude, but of more frequent occurrence, and deserve your particular attention.

They are larcenies upon the high seas—endeavors to make a revolt—assaults with dangerous weapons on board American vessels—purloining letters from the Post-office, and the embezzlement of munitions of war, which is made punishable under the act of 1790.

The unhappy condition of our country, arising out of the unnatural struggle of the people of a portion of the Union to overthrow their Government, has created new relations among, and imposed new duties upon, the citizens, which have brought into operation crimes and guilt that, to the great credit of the country, have heretofore been rare; indeed, I may say, almost unknown to her laws and judicial tribunals. I refer to the crime of treason against the United States. Although no case of this description has been presented by the District-Attorney to be specially submitted to you, it may not be out of place to call your attention to it, in a solemn way, to the domestic overthrowing this offence. It is the highest crime known to society, and was deemed by the founders of our Government of such importance, both in respect to the Government and the citizen, that they specially defined it in the Constitution; thus, taking it out of the power of legislative regulation. The definition is found in the third section of the third article as follows:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." The power to annex the punishment was left to Congress, which annexed the penalty of death.

This definition of the crime was taken from the statute of 25 Edward III. of England, and which has been several times reaffirmed for the purpose of correcting abuses that had grown up in that kingdom in respect to the law, both by acts of Parliament and the decisions of courts, under the tyrannical reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Those abuses were well known to the founders of our Government, and doubtless led to the peculiar phraseology observable in the definition of the crime, namely, that it should consist ONLY in levying war against the United States, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and to the other equally stringent feature, that no person shall be convicted of the offence except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act. The first prohibits Congress from making any other acts of the citizen than those specified, treason; and the second prevents the introduction of constructive treasons, which had been engrafted upon this statute of Edward III. by judicial decisions.

Under the first clause of the provision—*levying war against the United States*—there can be no great difficulty in determining the facts and circumstances which establish the crime. There must be an actual levying of war; a consultation, or conspiracy to do so, is not an overt act within the constitutional definition.

There is more difficulty in determining what constitutes the overt act under the second clause—namely, adhering to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort. Questions arising under this clause must depend very much upon the facts and circumstances of each particular case. There are some acts of the citizen in his relations with the enemy which leave no room for doubt—such as giving intelligence with intent to aid him in his act of hostility—sending him provisions or money—furnishing arms, or troops, or munitions of war—surrendering a military post, &c., all with a like intent. These and kindred facts are overt acts of treason by adhering to the enemy.

Words oral, written or printed, however treasonable, seditious or criminal of themselves, do not constitute an overt act of treason within the definition of the crime.

When spoken, written or printed in relation to an act or acts, which, if committed with a treasonable design, might constitute such overt act, they are admissible as evidence tending to characterize it, and show the intent with which the act was committed.

They may also furnish some evidence of the act itself against the accused. This is the extent to which such publications may be used, either in finding a bill of indictment or on the trial of it.

An attempt was made in the Parliament of England, during the reign of James the Second, to make treasonable words the subject of this crime; but it was resisted by the friends of constitutional liberty and defeated, and since that time has not been renewed.

Such publications are misdemeanors at common law, indictable, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. But as there are no common law offences cognisable in the Federal Courts, unless made so by act of Congress; and, as Congress has passed no act on the subject, this Court has no jurisdiction over them. The only act passed by Congress on the subject was the act of 14th of July, 1798. The second section of that act provided that if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish any false, scandalous and malicious writing, or writings, against the Government, or either House of Congress, or of the President, with intent to defame the Government, Congress, or the President; or to bring them or either of them into contempt or disrepute; or, to excite against them or either of them, the hatred of the people of the United States; or to stir up sedition within the same, or, to excite unlawful combinations therein for opposing or resisting any law, or any act of the President done in pursuance thereof, &c., such person, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $2,000, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

The act was a temporary one, and expired on the 3d of March, 1801, by its own limitation, and no similar act has since been passed. On the breaking out of a war between two nations, the citizens or subjects of the respective belligerents, are deemed by the law of nations as the enemies of each other. The same is true, in a qualified sense, in the case of a civil war arising out of an insurrection or rebellion against the mother Government. In the latter case, the citizens or subjects residing within the insurrectionary district, not implicated in the rebellion, but adhering to their allegiance, are not enemies, nor to be regarded as such. This distinction was constantly observed by the English Government in the disturbances in Scotland, under the Pretender and his son in the years 1715 and 1745. It modifies the law, as it respects the condition of the citizens or subjects residing within the limits of the revolted district, who remain loyal to the Government. As it respects those of two sovereign nations in a state of war, all commercial intercourse between them is forbidden by the law of nations: all contracts are unlawful, and any goods or property, the subjects of the illicit trade, are liable to seizure and confiscation. This is true also as it respects the citizens or subjects in revolt and making war upon the mother Government. But trade with the loyal portion of the people in the disaffected district, in good faith and without collusion with the enemy, is lawful, unless interdicted by the Government.

The principle is recognized by the recent act of Congress, passed 17th of July, 1861. The fifth section provides that the President, by proclamation, may declare that the inhabitants of a State, or of any part of it, are in a state of insurrection, and, thereupon all commercial intercourse shall cease between the citizens thereof and the citizens of the rest of the United States; and the goods and merchandise, &c., the subject of the illicit trade, liable to seizure and confiscation. Here the trade and intercourse is interdicted by the proper authority, and the interdiction applies to the loyal as well as the disloyal citizens or inhabitants.

The sixth section goes further, and forfeits any ship or vessel belonging, in whole or in part, to a citizen or inhabitant of the interdicted State or district, found at sea or in any part of the rest of the United States. The forfeiture applies to the loyal as well as the disloyal citizens in the disaffected district, probably, from the difficulty of making the forfeiture practical and complete against the latter without making it general. The Government, however, having a general control over the subject, can remedy any injustice as respects the loyal citizen by releasing the forfeiture.

This section, in terms, forfeits the whole of the vessel if part belonged to the citizens of the disaffected district, and would seem to carry with it any interest in the vessel belonging to citizens of the loyal States. This, however, can hardly have been the intention of Congress.

Trade with the enemy, as we have already said, according to the law of nations, is forbidden; and, the property engaged in it liable to forfeiture—as is the trade in the particular case specified in the act of Congress referred to. But, this is all. The act is not made criminal; and until made so by Congress, no punishment is annexed to it, except the forfeiture of the goods. But, this interdicted trade may be carried on in a way, so as to expose the parties concerned to the crime of treason. If carried on for the purpose and with the intent to give aid and assistance to the enemy in their hostility against the Government, the act would furnish an overt act of adhering to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort. Every citizen, therefore, engaged in carrying on this illicit trade will find a much greater peril accompanying the enterprise than the mere forfeiture of his goods.

There is a recent act of Congress, passed July 31, 1861, to which it is proposed to call your attention. It provides, that if two or more persons within a State or Territory, shall conspire together to overthrow by force the Government, or to levy war against it, or to oppose by force its authority, or prevent the execution of any law, or seize the public property, or prevent any person from accepting any office, the offenders, on conviction, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or both, as the Court may determine.

These are all the matters of importance that will be submitted to you, and I will not trouble you longer, except to call your attention to your general duties as to the organization of your body and the principles that should govern your proceedings.

The Judge then proceeded to instruct them that they must have sixteen present for a quorum; that twelve must join to find a bill; that they must receive only legal evidence, and that the evidence before them must be such that, if uncontradicted, they would feel themselves authorized to convict the accused of the offence.

The Grand Jury then retired.

Implied Warranty—Counter-claim.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

John J. Schermerhorn et al. vs. *Henry A. Gonge and another.*—The opinion, in this case, is of considerable interest respecting the plea of implied warranty.

The plaintiff rented certain premises to the defendants to be used in the hat business, respresenting the building to be "good, strong and substantial, and fit for hatters' business." This action was brought to make the defendants liable on the lease, the plaintiffs alleging in the complaint that the defendants occupied the premises during the whole term for which they were leased. The defendants, by their answer, did not deny that they so occupied the premises, but alleged that the building leaked, and was unfit for use, and set up a counter-claim for $200, for money paid on account of the lease and building, and from being unable to use and enjoy the premises for the business stated, thus seeking to create an implied warranty on the part of the plaintiffs, which should render the lease void, the building being leaky. The facts will further appear, in the opinion of the Court, sustaining a demurrer to the answer.

LEONARD, J.—The action is brought to recover for the rent of premises occupied by the defendants, under a lease from the plaintiffs.

The defendants deny none of the allegations of the complaint. They answer that the plaintiffs, to induce the defendants to take the premises, fraudulently represented that the store was a good, strong and substantial building, fit to be used for their business of manufacturing and selling hats; and that they, relying on these statements, entered into the lease; that the plaintiffs, by means of the premises, impliedly warranted that the building was good, strong and substantial, fit to be used in their said business; that these representations were false, and that the plaintiffs knew it; that the building was not fit for their business, nor could it be so occupied, and was wholly unfit, unsubstantial, dilapidated, leaky and improper for their business.

For a second defence, the answer, by way of counter-claim, that by means of the facts set forth in the foregoing defence, and of the implied covenant therein mentioned, which the plaintiffs have broken, the said lease became and is wholly void, and that the defendants have sustained damages, to wit: $200, for money paid on account of said lease and building, and from being wholly unable to use and enjoy said building for the business aforesaid, wherefore they demand judgment for $200, and that the lease may be canceled.

To this answer the plaintiffs demur. It is conceded that the defendants have occupied the premises in question during the whole term for which they were leased. It is so alleged in the complaint, and not denied in the answer.

The representations referred to in the answer cannot be considered as constituting an implied warranty. The lease is in writing, and the warranty is not claimed to arise from any language therein, but from affirmations alleged to have been made at the time of executing it. Untrue affirmations of a matter concerning which, by ordinary diligence, the defendants might have obtained correct information, is not such a deception as to impose upon the plaintiffs the obligation of a warranty. I know of no rule of law that will sanction an implied warranty from the representations set forth in this answer.

The case of the Mayor, &c., *vs.* Mable (3 Kernan, 151) has been referred to, to sustain the defendants' position. In that case a covenant for quiet enjoyment, as against the lessor, was implied from leasing or devising by deed the right to collect the wharfage of certain premises. So also an affirmation of ownership by a vendor amounts to a warranty of title. Those cases are very different from the present, and are not, in my opinion, applicable. There is no allegation on the part of the defendants that they were ignorant of the true character of the building in the respects to which the answer refers.

How can it be supposed that the plaintiffs knew better than the defendants whether the building was fit for manufacturing and selling hats?

The defendants do not allege that the plaintiffs represented the building not to be leaky. The attention of the plaintiffs does not seem to have been directed to that subject. It would be a far-fetched implication to say that a representation that a building was "good, strong and substantial, and fit for hatters' business," was a warranty that the building was not leaky.

The allegation that the building was unsubstantial and dilapidated, is too general, as a negation of the representations.

The answer is wholly insufficient, whether it be considered upon the theory of an implied warranty, or that of false and fraudulent representations of material facts. There does not appear to be any fact, in regard to which representations were made by the plaintiffs, not within reach of the defendants' means of knowledge, or whereby they were induced to forbear an examination of the premises, or which might not be fairly considered a mere expression of opinion by the plaintiffs.

Judgment for the plaintiffs on the demurrer.

E. G. Drake, Jr., for plaintiffs; G. L. Walker for defendants.

Edwin James Admitted to the New-York Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

On motion of E. L. Hearne, Esq., Edwin James, the noted English barrister, was yesterday admitted to the Bar of this State.

The Worth-street Widening—Judge Whiting's Claim.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

James R. Whiting vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case, Judge Whiting was awarded, by the Commissioners, the sum of $155,000 as the amount of damages he sustained by reason of the widening of Worth-street.

This action is brought to recover that sum, the City not paying it.

The defendants answered that the actual widening of the street had not been ordered, and that the plaintiff was still enjoying the rents and profits of the property, for the taking of which his claim is preferred. They also denied that any demand had been made for the money. A motion being made to strike out this answer as sham, the Court denied it, but without costs.

Court of General Sessions.

The November term of this Court commenced yesterday, Judge MCCUNN on the Bench. The Grand Jurors present were discharged until Monday next, there being a Grand Jury in session for the Oyer and Terminer. No cases were tried, and the Court adjourned to Thursday next, at 10 A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bernheimer et al. vs. *Foote, &c.*—Order settled and modified as indicated in margin.

House of Refuge vs. *Holby.*—Motion granted.

North vs. *Sergeant et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Matter of Whiting.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Smith vs. *Valentine et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ward et al. vs. *Kelsey.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Niel vs. *Frink et al.*—Complaint dismissed without costs; plaintiff is not entitled to equitable relief, and has proved a case wherein he is enutled to damages only.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Conner vs. *Parson.*—Bail reduced to $3,006.

Keay vs. *Rothschild et al.*—Receiver to be appointed. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Whitehouse et al. vs. *Moore.*—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to renew.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Theriot vs. *Sinclair, Long Island Railroad Company* vs. *Fowler, Vallee* vs. *Josney, Thayer* vs. *Willett*; cases settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 4, 1861.

$500	O. W. L. ⅜ y'ly..	92¾	100	Erie Railway	34
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42	100	do b10	34
5,000	Missouri St. 6s...	44½	100	do	33⅞
10,000	do	44¾	50	do s30	33¾
1,000	do	44	30	do b60	33¾
3,000	E. T. 3d M. B. 263	87	50	do	33¾
11,000	E. R. 4th M. B. ex	77	350	do	33½
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs...	94	100	do	33⅝
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	88	76	Erie Railway Pref..	56¾
3,000	do	88½	200	do	57
1,000	do	88¾	50	do b30	57¾
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39½	100	do s60	56¾
3,000	do	39⅞	200	Harlem Railroad	13
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M	13¾	100	do	12⅞
2,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	30	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	18¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B	71¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	39¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B	42	527	Hud. Riv. R.	40
9,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	76¾	100	do	40¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B	95	100	do b10	40¾
30	American Ex. Bk..	79½	50	do	39¾
5	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	84	100	do	39¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	5¼	8	do	40¾
150	Pacific M. S. Co....	96½	100	do s60	39½
100	do opg	97	100	Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
100	do s30	96¾	100	do b60	48¾
50	do b15	97⅛	200	do	48
75	do opg	97½	10	do	48
400	N. Y. Central R...	79½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	63¼
350	do	79¾	150	do	63
700	do	79¾	100	do	62⅝
100	do s10	79¾	100	do b30	63
100	do s5	79¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R... b30	70½
50	Chi. & Rock I. R....	51¾	5	do	70½
350	do	51¾	150	do	70¾
250	do	51¾	150	do	70
10	do	51½	250	Clev & Tol. R.	36¾
200	do b30	51½	100	do	36¾
15	Chi. R. & Quincy R.	63¼	100	do	36¾
60	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	98			

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 5s, '81. reg.	94	50	Erie R. Pref. s60	56
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94¼	50	do b30	56½
9,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	86	100	do b30	56¾
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78...	82¾	100	do	56¾
2,000	do	82	150	Hud. R. R.	39
10,000	Missouri State 6s	43½	100	do s60	38¾
15	Amer. Exc. Bank..	79½	50	do	38⅞
100	Canton Company...	10	50	do	38¾
100	Reading R	35	50	do b30	38⅞
200	do s10	35	50	Mich. Cen. R	47¾
50	N. Y. Central R....	78¾	50	do	47½
200	do s30	78¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S....	39¾
100	do b10	78¾	200	do	39
100	do b30	78¾	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s60	61¾
50	do s10	78¾	100	do s10	62
50	Gal. & Chic. R. s30	69¾	50	do s60	61¾
300	Cleveland & Tol. R.	36	150	do	62
100	Chic. & Rk Isl. R...	51	50	do b30	62½

MONDAY, NOV. 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 26:

Decrease in Loans	$3,247,626
Decrease in Specie	969,536
Increase in Circulation	156,483
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,783,425

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury Specie Average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 4, 1861.	Oct. 26, 1861.	Oct. 28, 1860.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,158,000	$60,060,000
Loans	135,234,564	144,021,020	147,366,646
Specie	22,195,062	41,271,080	42,260,616
Circulation	9,429,423	8,415,483	8,415,643
Gross Deposits	109,353,017	136,893,940	140,246,157
Exchanged	20,673,601	18,960,411	18,529,204
Undrawn	79,679,416	117,933,529	121,716,954
In Sub-Treasury	5,639,256	8,207,968	7,110,317

The Bank return shows a decline on the Specie average, as expected, about equal to the gain to the Sub-Treasury average. The decrease on the Discount and Deposit lines grows almost entirely out of the working of the Government account—the ordinary or mercantile lines being quite steady. The market for Money this week opens without change in rates on demand from Saturday's quotation. The Stock Exchange Brokers are generally supplied at 6 ℘ cent. on demand Loan. In mercantile bills outside of Bank there is not much doing. The Exchange market to-day is ¼@¼ ℘ cent. lower than for the last mail. Bankers' quoted 107@107¼ ℘ cent.; Merchant bills range 105¼@106¼ ℘ cent. The following are the

Rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, per steamer *Africa*, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 9 A. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight	107¼ per cent
3 Days' Sight	108¼ per cent

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall rebelve an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIESAT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Fighting has been renewed in Western Virginia, the rebels this time being the attacking party. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Gallipolis, dated on Saturday, states that on the morning of the day previous, FLOYD attacked Gen. ROSECRANS at two points—opposite Gauley Bridge and at Camp Tompkins. FLOYD is represented to have had heavy guns and a large force of infantry—at least four thousand attacking Camp Tompkins. The number at Gauley Bridge was not known. Another dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Saturday evening, states that the firing continued all day Friday, but with no effect of consequence upon the National forces, who replied with spirit and silenced two of the enemy's batteries. The firing had not been renewed on Saturday, and it was believed that such a disposition had been made of the National forces that FLOYD and his whole army would be captured. This intelligence is verified by a dispatch from Maysville, Ky.

A success of the National arms is reported in Kentucky. Gen. NELSON captured Prestonburgh on Saturday morning, the rebels having previously withdrawn. WILLIAMS, the rebel commander, is stated to have fallen back about six miles, where he was expected to make a stand. Gen. NELSON will probably not keep him standing long.

Our dispatches from Missouri report no further movement of the National army since the occupation of Springfield. Considerable excitement is said to exist in the camp relative to the rumored removal of FREMONT. A skirmish took place on the 2d inst. about six miles east of Leavenworth, between a small force of Missouri militia and 150 rebels, in which the latter were scattered with small loss. The cause of the cannonading heard in the direction of Sarcoxie is unexplained.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, papers state that Gen. LANE's Brigade has been detached from FREMONT's column, and that it will move southward on the Missouri border, toward the Cherokee country, so as to hold in check the Indians who have recently taken a position in hostility to the General Government. Fifty-four Delawares, under FALL-LEAF, a companion of FREMONT in his famous overland journeys, and twenty Wyandots, under Capt. VEALE, are doing invaluable service as scouts for Gen. LANE's Brigade. Contrabands flock to Gen. LANE in large numbers, one hundred and fifty having taken refuge with him in a single day. He gives vouchers to claimants who demonstrate their fidelity to the Union, stating that such a slave, estimated at a certain value, was "lost by the march of my brigade."

Our news from the Lower Potomac is likely to be more interesting as the National batteries on the Maryland shore are completed. One of them, opposite the mouth of Quantico Creek, was finished on Sunday, and the range of some of the thirty-two-pounder Parrott guns was tried on the rebel steamer *Page*. She was struck with three shots, but with what effect is not known, as she took advantage of the high water, and ran further up the creek.

A dispatch from Albany states that Archbishop HUGHES and THURLOW WEED, Esq., are about to leave for Europe, probably in the steamship *Africa*, which sails to-morrow, for the purpose of making such representations at the Courts of Great Britain and France as may counteract any tendency towards a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Our latest intelligence from the great fleet is to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when it was spoken in lat. 35° 30', by the schooner *J. M. Houston* which has arrived in Philadelphia. At that time the weather was fine, and the Captain of the *Houston* reports that he had not felt the gale until he arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday. The general opinion among nautical men is, that the storm did not extend below Cape Hatteras.

The Wheeling journals have interesting intelligence from Romney. The town had been deserted by all except the females and one hundred negroes, leaving the National forces in undisturbed possession. Major FROTHINGHAM made a reconnoissance towards Winchester a few days ago. Finding the rebels fortified at North River, he concluded it prudent to withdraw, as he had not sufficient force to warrant his bringing on an engagement. Gen. KELLEY has issued a proclamation to the people in the vicinity calling on them to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance, in which case they would have all the protection due to American citizens extended them. A large number of contrabands had taken refuge in the town, expecting to receive their liberty, but Gen. KELLEY had uniformly put them in confinement until their masters should reclaim them.

On Friday last six companies of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, stationed at Ceredo, Wayne County, Virginia, started toward Prestonburg, Ky., to rout a lot of rebels stationed at that place. No intelligence has yet been received from them.

It is announced by the steamship *Jura*, which arrived at Quebec yesterday, that Capt. SEMMES, late of the privateer *Sumter*, arrived in Liverpool on board the steamship *Edinburgh*, which left this port on the 12th ult. This verifies the rumor which reached us some time ago, that a change had been made in the command of the *Sumter*. SEMMES has probably gone to England to take command of one of the steamers known to be fitting out there for the rebel Confederacy.

Shortly before his retirement, Gen. SCOTT obtained positive information that his entire estate, all of which is situated in Virginia, has been seized and sequestered for the benefit of the so-called Confederate Government.

Secretary CAMERON, it is announced, will be absent from Washington about ten days, during which time he will visit Boston on important business.

We find in the Baltimore papers a variety of interesting news from the South, copied from Richmond papers of as late date as the 29th ult. An interesting account of the arrival of the National prisoners captured at the battle of Ball's Bluff is given, with a list of twenty-two commissioned officers comprised in the number—525 in all. Among them are Cols. COGSWELL and LEE—the former of the Tammany, and the latter of the Massachusetts Twentieth, about whose fate there has been considerable uncertainty.

A gentleman who left New-Orleans on Oct. 24, has arrived in Washington, bringing interesting intelligence from the Gulf States. He reports that the cotton is still on the plantations, whence it cannot be removed for want of rope and bagging. In his opinion, therefore, there was but little prospect of the great naval expedition seizing a large quantity of that staple, if indeed that were the object had in view. In New-Orleans, all possible preparations had been made for the reception of the fleet should it attempt a landing there. Seven thousand men, fully armed, could be mustered at any one point in a couple of hours. The ram *Manassas* was again afloat and watching for an opportunity to do mischief. She sustained but slight damage from her collision with the *Richmond*. Silver was at 10 per cent. premium in New-Orleans and gold at 25.

Government has contracted with parties in Philadelphia for the construction of an iron-clad steam frigate, and the laying of the keel has been commenced at Kensington. The vessel will be 240 feet long, 58 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of hold, and her armament is to consist of sixteen of the largest rifled cannon.

A letter received in Washington, from the agent of the Omaha Indians, says: "When the oath of allegiance was administered to the employes of the agency, the chiefs came forward and asked to be permitted to take it, that they might in that way prove their loyalty. They are desirous to take up arms for the Government to which, they say, they owe everything."

Mr. ROBERTS, a member of the Convention which assembled at Wheeling in June last, by some mischance fell into the hands of the rebels and for two months has been imprisoned at Richmond. Maj. ANDREW PARKS was seized by the authorities at Wheeling, and held as a hostage for Mr. ROBERTS' good treatment. The release of the latter has just been effected. He arrived at Wheeling on Friday evening, and has a most doleful story to tell of his sufferings while in confinement at Richmond.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 24th *via* Londonderry on the 25th of October, arrived at Father Point at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She brings one day's later news. The sales in the Liverpool cotton market for the week were put down at 146,000 bales, at a general advance of ⅛d.@1d., the market closing unsettled. The speculators took 82,000 bales, and the exporters 13,000. The stock on hand was estimated at 614,000 bales, of which 321,500 were American Trade prices in Manchester were advancing. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, and provisions were still quiet. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £211,500, and Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜ for money. The drain of specie from France still continued, and it was expected that the Bank of France would speedily adopt some new measure to better the condition of money affairs. The political intelligence by this arrival is unimportant.

About 11½ o'clock last night a serenade was given to Secretary CAMERON in the rotunda of the Astor House. Quite a large gathering of respectable citizens was present, and a great deal of patriotic enthusiasm was displayed. Speeches were delivered by Secretary CAMERON, Colonel the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, and Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS.

Elections take place to-day in New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. These contests, however, with the exceptions of those which are to transpire in this State and Massachusetts, have only a local interest. The following is the State ticket which is in nomination in

NEW-YORK.

Republicans.	Union.	Democrats.
	JUDGE OF APPEALS.	
W. B. Wright.	W. B. Wright.	George F. Comstock.
	SECRETARY OF STATE.	
H. Ballard.	H. Ballard.	D. R. F. Jones.
	COMPTROLLER.	
Lucius Robinson.	Lucius Robinson.	George G. Scott.
	ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
D. S. Dickinson.	D. S. Dickinson.	H. B. Champlain.
	STATE TREASURER.	
W. B. Lewis.	W. B. Lewis.	W. Williams.
	STATE ENGINEER.	
W. B. Taylor.	W. B. Taylor.	Van R. Richmond.
	CANAL COMMISSIONER (LONG TERM.)	
F. A. Alberger.	F. A. Alberger.	J. Low.
	CANAL COMMISSIONER (SHORT TERM.)	
B. F. Bruce.	F. A. Talmadge.	W. W. Wright.
	STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.	
A. B. Tappen.	A. B. Tappen.	W. C. Rhodes.

The following candidates are before the people of

MASSACHUSETTS.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	John A. Andrew.	Isaac Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor	J. Nesmith.	E. C. Bailey.
Secretary of State	Oliver Warner.	F. O. Prince.
Treasurer	H. K. Oliver.	E. Sandford.
Auditor	Levi Reed.	Moses Bates.
Attorney-General	Dwight Foster.	Edw'd Avery.

In consequence of the resignation of Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, an election takes place for a Representative from the Fifth District. The Republicans have nominated SAMUEL HOOPER, and the Democrats, GEO. B. UPTON.

So many applications for bounty lands on behalf of soldiers engaged in the present war, have been received at Washington, that it has been found necessary to issue a circular informing the anxious that there is no law granting bounty land for any service rendered subsequently to March 3, 1855.

The boiler of the *Igo*, a stern-wheel steamer which has been running for some time between Gallipolis and Parkersburgh, in Western Virginia, exploded on Wednesday last, at Hill's Landing, killing one man and scalding fifteen, some seriously and some slightly.

On Saturday night last PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY, of Brooklyn, was murdered at Fishkill, near the railroad depôt, by some person at present unknown. He left this City on the 5 o'clock P. M. train Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of visiting the family of W. S. VERPLANK, Esq., and reached Fishkill at about 7½ o'clock, and had proceeded but a short distance from the depôt when he was stabbed in the back, and instantly fell dead. A carpet-bag, which he carried, was found at his side, and his watch and money were undisturbed. The deceased was connected with an insurance office in this City. He was 25 years old, and son of DANIEL EMBURY, Esq., President of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. The remains were taken to his father's residence, No. 74 Clark-street, Brooklyn, last evening.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, EDWIN JAMES, the noted English Barrister, was yesterday admitted to the Bar of this State. The order was made on motion of E. L. HEARNE, Esq., candidate for Judge of the Marine Court. At Chambers of the Court before Justice SUTHERLAND, a motion was denied to strike out the City's answer as shown in the case brought against it by Judge WHITING, for the sum of $155,000, awarded him by the Commissioners, as the damage he sustained by reason of the widening of Worth-street.

The Stock Market, after opening with increased firmness yesterday afternoon, fell off ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the Railway Shares, and was depressed at the Second Board of the Exchange, though on moderate sales. Later in the day part of the decline has recovered, and prices left off firm again—New-York Central, 78¾ ₱ cent.; Erie, 33¾@33¼. The Government Stocks remain firm in price, and only a small offering. Exchange on London further receded to 107@107¼ ₱ cent.

The receipts, sales and shipments of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were unusually heavy. Flour declined 5c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 1c. @2c. ₱ bushel, and Corn was likewise a shade cheaper. Toward the close, however, holders were less eager to sell, and the market exhibited more firmness. The reported receipts comprised 45,357 bbls. Flour, 404,834 bushels Wheat, and 129,262 bushels Corn; and the sales, for immediate and future delivery, 34,350 bbls. Flour, 514,000 bushels Wheat, and 207,000 bushels Corn. Cotton was decidedly dearer, and in more demand. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Linseed Oil, Hops and Raisins. Resin was more sought after. Rates on ocean freight were higher.

The Election To-Day.

There is really much less confusion in the leading nominations for office at the election to-day than at first sight one is apt to suppose. There have been a great many separate organizations of parties, but the candidates of all those among them which are entitled to special notice are substantially the same. There are really but two parties,—one representing the Government, and pledged to stand by it steadily and heartily in its contest with rebellion,—and the other seeking, as directly and openly as they dare, to cripple its efforts and destroy its chances of success.

The Republican ticket and the People's Union ticket, so far as State officers are concerned, are precisely the same, with the single exception of the candidate for Canal Commissioner for the short term,—the former having renominated the present incumbent, BENJ. F. BRUCE, and the latter F. A. TALLMADGE, of this City. We repeat what we have already said, that a vote for *either* of these tickets is a vote for the Government and the Union, though it is quite likely that a division of the vote may elect their Democratic opponent. The Democratic State ticket, as a whole, represents the sentiment of *hostility* to the Government, and to the measures it has taken to suppress the rebellion. This hostility was very clearly expressed in the famous ninth resolution of the State Convention, which has never been repudiated or withdrawn by the party in any form. The important part of that resolution was in the following words:

9. That while we admit the necessity of summary processes and martial law among insurgent populations, and within the lines of military operations, we protest against the doctrine that any power, except the representatives of the people, can suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* for civil offences. *We protest against the assumption of the Executive power to establish a system of passports; against the right of the Federal Government to organize systems of State Police; against the assumption of the Federal Executive to repress the discussion of a free Press, by the refusal of mail facilities, or in any way, except by the decisions of the civil tribunals; and that, finally, we protest against the doctrines of President Lincoln's Message, that the States derive their authority from the Federal Government, as subversive of the fundamental doctrine of American liberty.*

Voting for the Democratic State ticket is voting for that resolution,—and is, therefore, voting directly against the Government and the efforts it has been compelled to make to crush out this rebellion.

On the County ticket, also, the nominees of the Republican and the People's Union are, with a single exception, precisely the same. JOSIAH W. BROWN is their joint candidate for Sheriff, and JOSEPH HOXIE for County Clerk. The only office for which they have nominated different candidates is that of District-Attorney. For all other positions, their nominations are the same.

There need, therefore, be no confusion in regard to any of these offices. All the nominees of the Republicans and People's Union are men of character, of ability, and of devotion to the Union cause.

The Storm and the Fleet.

Where is the great E. M., who rides upon storms and

"Made an instrument, to know
If the moon shine at full or no."

He undoubtedly could give us the whole theory of the storm, whether cyclone or tourbillon, trace its "terms" and circles, allay our fears as to the fortune of the great armada, and steady the fluctuations of Wall-street, perturbed by anticipations of disaster. E. M. giving no response, we are fain to fall back on such other weather-prophets as have uttered themselves. The *World*, which has had a good deal of experience of stormy weather, prophecies of evil. The *Herald* has long been so proverbial for its liking for a "*lie well told*" that it is perfectly natural *it* should talk of the "rumor that has been prevalent here [that is, in the *Herald* office,] that the recent storm had fallen with great fury upon the great naval expedition, off Cape Hatteras, *scattering the vessels in every direction, and swamping or wrecking eighteen of them.*"

The *Commercial* speculates towards a favorable issue, and has far more both of science and sense in its views. But speculating without any data whatever is not a very cheering or profitable business. Besides, it happens that there are several theories of storms, and the conclusion arrived at will depend very much on which is adopted. There is that of REDFIELD and that of ESPY. We grant both parties belligerent rights, and hold a strict neutrality in the unhappy quarrel between them. Meanwhile, what we actually *know*, reduces itself to the following items: We *know* that the *Ethan Allen* left the fleet off Cape Hatteras on Wednesday morning, at which time there was a "blow." We *know* that the *Roanoke* returned to Fortress Monroe on Friday from Charleston, and reported prevalent heavy weather. We *know* that Capt. HALE, of the schooner *Butler*, from Turks Island, passed the fleet on Wednesday about daylight, and reports weather very pleasant. We *know* that the expedition was spoken at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in lat. 35° 30', lon. 25°, by the schooner *Houston*. The Captain reports fine weather at the time, and that he did not feel the gale until he arrived at the Delaware Breakwater on Friday. Lastly, passengers by the *Northern Light*, which arrived at this port yesterday, state that that vessel did not feel the gale until on Friday, when off Cape Hatteras, and persons on board of her, accustomed to judge, express the opinion that the storm was not felt with any severity to the southward of the Cape. There is every likelihood that this was the case, and that the fleet has days ago carried the glittering flag of the Union into a safe harbor on the rebel coast. If any serious disaster had occurred, there has been plenty of time to put back to Fortress Monroe, whence we should have heard. The fleet left Fortress Monroe on Tuesday morning. It went to a point precisely 500 miles south, sailing at the rate of seven miles per hour. On Friday morning it reached its destination. If a steamer was sent back the following day, intelligence will reach Fortress Monroe to-day, and to-morrow, or next, at furthest, we shall, without doubt, be able to furnish definite intelligence.

An Important Charge on the Law of Treason.

The charge of Judge NELSON to the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, which is given in our columns elsewhere, will attract attention from several considerations. The first part of it, relating to the Slave-trade, would in ordinary times have been the chief subject of interest, but in these days of treason the Slave-trade does not so much interest the public. Their thoughts are turned another way, and the latter part of this charge will attract most attention.

There are two points in the charge which will be interesting, aside from their relation to any crimes which may be committed amongst us. Among the large number of vessels which have been condemned in the District Court of this District as prizes have been several vessels which were not charged with attempting to break the blockade of the various ports, but only with being owned in whole or in part by citizens of the seceded States. In most of these cases the owners put in answers denying that they had any share in the rebellion, and averring that they were true and loyal citizens of the United States. And as to this fact there was no evidence offered on either side, the claimants being content to rest upon their denial, and the United States having no evidence to show that they were not loyal citizens. Yet Judge BETTS decreed the forfeiture of all these interests, holding that "citizens of the United States, levying war against the United States, are enemies of the United States, notwithstanding their residence within the Union," and that "persons continuing within the authority and dominion of such enemies are clothed with the character and responsibilities of enemies, *because of their residence*, without regard to their private sentiments."

These cases were appealed to the Circuit Court, and these appeals are to be argued before Judge NELSON at the present or some other term of the Court. And all who are interested in these and similar cases, will read with interest Judge NELSON's charge to this jury, that "the citizens, or subjects residing within the insurrectionary district, not implicated in the rebellion, but adhering to their allegiance, are *not enemies*, nor to be regarded as such." To be sure, this is not a binding decision, as it would be if the same language were used in the decision of one of the cases appealed. Judge NELSON is speaking of the responsibilities of those persons as regards the criminal law, where all presumptions are in favor of the accused, while Judge BETTS was speaking of the position of their property as regards the prize law, in which presumptions take a different direction; but still there is enough in the charge to suggest that a reversal of those decrees is by no means a matter of impossibility.

Another point in the charge to which we call attention, is that in reference to the Act of Congress of July 17, 1861. One section of that act provided in terms for the forfeiture of any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen or inhabitant of any of the seceded States. This was clearly an oversight on the part of Congress, for it could not be supposed that they intended to forfeit the interests of a citizen of the loyal States in a ship merely because another share was owned in the seceded States. Yet the terms of the act clearly declared that such should be the case, and the courts do things sometimes which seem so strange to "persons of ordinary understanding," that we are glad to see Judge NELSON intimating pretty broadly that the terms of the statute must not govern, and that only the interest in the vessel which is owned in the seceded States is to be forfeited.

We believe the same construction has been put upon the act by the State Department, and that the United States officials in this District have acted upon that view, though at first there were symptoms of an intention to enforce the letter of the law.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.—There is a very sharp contest among the three candidates for this important office. It is the only office on the *County* ticket in regard to which the nominations of the Republicans and the People's Union differ—the former having nominated A. OAKEY HALL, and the latter Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. HALL has the advantage over Mr. LAWRENCE of the support of the regular Republican organization, together with that of one of the wings of the Democracy, and of several of the other organizations of the day. It is not at all impossible that Mr. LAWRENCE may withdraw from Mr. HALL votes enough to secure Mr. WATERBURY'S election—but he cannot receive enough to secure his own.

There has been a good deal of clamor against Mr. HALL, but we confess our inability to see that it rests on any very substantial foundation. He discharged the duties of the office when he held it before with acknowledged ability and success. He is a thorough-going Union man, and has lost heavily by Southern confiscation in New-Orleans, from which place he came to this City some years ago. Mr. WATERBURY runs as the representative of Tammany Hall. He is understood to be the author of the resolutions evading, rather than repudiating, the famous Ninth Resolution of the Democratic State Convention. In office, while no one impeaches his integrity, he has leaped always to the side of excessive and oftentimes needless rigor in his dealings with prisoners.

We regard the contest as between these two. Mr. LAWRENCE is highly spoken of as a man and a lawyer by those who know him, but we do not see any chance of his election.

Secession Candidates!

We have four Secession candidates running for the State Legislature—not openly under the rebel flag, it is true—but committed thoroughly and substantially to the rebel cause by the strongest of all pledges—their past official conduct. These men are:

LUKE F. COZANS.....Senate.
DANIEL YOUNG.....Assembly, Seventh.
W. J. C. KENNEY.....Assembly, Eighth.
JOHN HARDY.....Assembly, Eleventh.

These men were all members of the Assembly last year, and voted *against* all appropriations to defend the Government against the rebellion. Their votes gave substantial aid and comfort to the rebel cause. If they had been strong enough to defeat the bill, and if others had imitated their action, the rebels would have been in possession of Washington to-day, and we should have had no Constitution to protect and no Government to defend. Not one of them has, by any public speech or act, indicated any change of opinion, and they are thus candidates, to-day, in the City of New-York, for high official station, as open and active sympathisers with the rebel cause.

The Contest for Sheriff.

The main interest of the election to-day, so far as the County canvass is concerned, turns on the election of Sheriff. One wing of the Democratic Party has nominated JAMES LYNCH for that office,—and he is supported, as is evident from the speech of Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, which we quoted yesterday, on grounds equivalent to open and flagrant sympathy with Secession. Under ordinary circumstances there would be little fear of his election;—but his supporters have been artful enough to enlist nearly the whole Irish vote in his behalf, in spite of the fact that, from lack of sympathy with the Union cause, or from some other motive, he left the field on the eve of the Battle of Bull Run, and "moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon." His election, instead of conferring honor upon our Irish fellow-citizens, would be really a most serious impeachment of their patriotism, and would be quoted everywhere as an evidence of their sympathy with secession.

Against him the Republicans and the People's Union have nominated JOSIAH W. BROWN, who is the only candidate by whom he can be defeated, if he is defeated at all. Mr. BROWN is in every respect worthy of confidence and support, and the only possibility of his defeat grows out of the fact that a number of influential and respectable gentlemen, lawyers, merchants, capitalists and others, have seen fit to consult their personal preferences exclusively, and to nominate Mr. VULTE. He would, if elected, make a good officer; but his election is out of the question, and every vote cast for him will only diminish just so much the vote of Mr. BROWN, and increase the chances of Mr. LYNCH. Under such circumstances, it is greatly to be regretted that he should have been put in nomination.

OLD FOGYISM.—It is stated that Mr. TRAIN new street railway, in Kensington Road, London, is to be indicted as a nuisance. Such unprofitable as well as gratuitous intolerance, in this steam-propelled age, is ten times more shameful than was the persecution of inventors and experimenters, half a century ago.

But let us not imagine that the English are the old fogies of this age *par excellence*. It has been reserved for the authorities of American cities to drive steam-cars and steam-carriages out of their streets by law, at the very time when the British Government was establishing a liberal system of tolls for such vehicles, and purchasing them for its own service. It was reserved for the engineers of the American navy to condemn high-pressure steam and the expansion thereof, and to prostitute the new gunboats to the embodiment of their costly theories, when the practice of nearly a hundred years is to the contrary, and at the very time when the leading British engineers are doubling steam pressure and expansion with economical results. It was reserved for dwellers at the "hub of the universe" to drive a light steam-passenger car off from one of the railways radial thereto, because it was "unsafe to ride in the same vehicle with a boiler," when a very elementary arithmetic would show that these small high-pressure boilers are vastly safer than the great steamboat boilers, over which (with half an inch of pine board intervening) the solid men of Boston sleep so luxuriously all the way across Long Island Sound, a dozen nights in a season; and at a time when it is believed in some countries that a score or two of people can be drawn at twenty miles an hour without smashing a dollar's worth of material to pieces per mile run, with a thirty-ton engine and tender, and two or three cars weighing as much more.

On the whole, we shall find ample subject for criticism and ridicule, in these respects, without going outside of high-water mark. But the world does move, and the old fogies have been on the retreat ever since GALILEO told them so. Once, in the shape of stage proprietors, they attempted to stop steam land transportation, and well nigh vanquished GURNEY'S and HANCOCK'S and SCOTT RUSSELL'S vanguard of steam-carriages; but when GEORGE STEVENSON got his heavy artillery—the railway—in range, every vestige of them was swept from the field. Let the old fogy chiefs of the present day review that chapter in the history of civilization, and beware.

A VERY FLAT CONTRADICTION.—The Sunday *Atlas* contained a statement the other day to the effect that the Custom-house officers at a meeting held on Saturday, were instructed to vote for LYNCH for Sheriff. The *Tribune* contradicted it,—whereupon Mr. ANSON HERRICK, editor of the *Atlas*, adding by way of specification,—

"that the Inspectors of the Customs were convened on Saturday by the Custom-house authorities at No. 63 William-street, in Room No. 5; that about 150 of them were present, and that they were then and there 'instructed'—perhaps I had better say 'requested'—to vote for JAMES LYNCH for Sheriff."

To this Mr. ANDREWS, the Surveyor of the Port, thus replies:

NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

I have read the forgoing letter of Mr. ANSON HERRICK. I was present at the meeting referred to, and pronounce the statement that the Inspectors of the Customs, or any of them, were "instructed or requested" to support Mr. LYNCH for Sheriff, to be unqualifiedly false.

The meeting was called to aid in perfecting the organization of the People's Union Party for the support of that ticket, without reservation, and the name of JAMES LYNCH was not once mentioned.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT—BEWARE OF SPURIOUS BALLOTS.—Justices WOODRUFF and HOFFMAN are nominated for the SUPERIOR COURT by all the organizations except Tammany. Some of the Mozart tickets are, by a fraud, printed with MONELL and BARBOUR, Tammany, substituted for WOODRUFF and HOFFMAN. Other ballots have WOODRUFF and HOFFMAN for the *Supreme Court*, instead of SUPERIOR. This unworthy trick will vitiate the ballot. The ticket should read—"FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN."

Admission of Edwin James to the American Bar.

In the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon—Justices CLERKE, SUTHERLAND and BARNARD presiding—the distinguished British Member of Parliament and Queen's counsel, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, was admitted to the New-York Bar. It is understood that he intends to make this City his home, and that he will enter at once upon the practice of the profession in which he has won such conspicuous honors abroad. In spite of the barriers that oppose the progress of mere talent, however great, to high success in England, Mr. JAMES had achieved, without the slightest aid from aristocratic connections, the very high distinction of standing among the foremost members of the British Bar. Since the elevation of Sir FREDERICK THESIGER to the chancelorship and that of Sir ARTHUR COCKBURN to the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, he has been almost without a rival, in some branches of the profession. As a parliamentary counsel, even previous to their elevation, he held the highest position. No member or petitioner believed his chances secure until Mr. JAMES had been retained, and the statute book of England is indebted to him for the new bankruptcy act, and many of the wisest measures which have marked the course of legal reform in the past few years. In all the "*causes celèbres*" which have awakened interest here, he has figured as leading counsel either for the prosecution or defence. The conduct of the case against PALMER, in the celebrated Rugeley poisoning, was committed to him. In the prosecution of BERNARD for conspiracy against the life of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he led for the defence, and his eloquent vindication is almost as familiar among us as it is over Europe. But recently, in the case of Col. DICKSON against the Earl of Wilton, he did battle for the soldier's rights and honor against the whole power of the Court and Horseguards, and obtained a verdict of twenty thousand dollars.

As a statesmen, representing Marylebone, the largest and wealthiest constituency in England, he has been the unvarying advocate of every measure calculated to enlarge the liberties, unchain the industry and advance the freedom of the people. His Parliamentary career has been chiefly made remarkable by his advocacy of Italian unity and liberty, of which, in the House, he was regarded as the special champion, and into which cause he threw himself with the most eager enthusiasm. At the end of the session of 1860 he hurried off to Italy, and after passing some time with Count CAVOUR at his country-seat, near Turin, was dispatched by him in a Piedmontese frigate to join GARIBALDI, by whose side he remained as counselor and companion during the glorious campaign of Italian freedom. He took part in the battles of Caprea and Volturino, and accompanied GARIBALDI alone in his carriage on his triumphal entry into Naples. Nor was it least due to his wise and friendly counsels that GARIBALDI was saved from pursuing that mad course into which he was urged by wild theorists, and which at one time threatened to jeopardize all he had gained for Italy. On his return to the House of Commons, he was known as the friend and vindicator of GARIBALDI, and in upholding his views in the great debate on Italian affairs, in February last, in the House of Commons, closed an address of remarkable power in these striking and eloquent words: "The religion which BOSSUET and FENELON illustrated and adorned will endure for ages, but the temporal power of St. PETER is irrevocably doomed. In the exercise of the temporal power all that is good and holy is destroyed. Every priest becomes a spy, and every bishop a policeman."

In person and in manner, Mr. JAMES is an excellent specimen of the hale and hearty Englishman. He is a far more fluent and impressive speaker than most of the leading English orators, and has none of that half-stammering hesitation which to an American ear so sadly mars their best and most striking efforts. He is still in the prime of life,—of laborious industry, eminently adroit and able in his management, especially of criminal cases, and quite able to hold his own against the consummate masters of law with whom he will come in contact among us. He will find them generous as well as formidable competitors for the high prizes of the profession.

Amusements.

There have been no novelties at the theatres during the past week, the pieces now before the public seeming to answer all the requirements of the managers and abundantly satisfying the lieges. Nor does it seem probable that any important change will be made in the various programmes until Monday next, when the Winter Garden will have to substitute another "star" for Mr. J. S. CLARKE, the present luminary. This excellent comedian has been drawing fine houses, and the "Octoroon" if it could be continued, would, from present appearances surpass its first career in profitableness and duration. But Mr. CLARKE's other engagements interfere fatally with this desirable result, and the piece must be withdrawn on Saturday next. The few opportunities that remain will undoubtedly be seized by the public to witness a play in which incident, action, pathos and effect are so wonderfully blended.

At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre the new spectacular drama, the "King of the Mountains," continues to attract and satisfy large audiences, and will, we presume, be played for many weeks to come. It is the same story at Miss LAURA KEENE'S, where the "Seven Sons" seem to gain strength with age, and are decidedly more attractive now than when then they made their first bow to the audience.

The very remarkable drama called the "Angel of Midnight," has renewed its Parisian success at Barnum's Museum. It is given in the afternoon as well as the evening, and given, too, in a way which would reflect credit on any theatrical establishment in the City. But there is little to be suprised at in this circumstance. Mr. BARNUM has succeeded in making his down-town theatre one of the best conducted places of amusement in the City, and, by all odds, the cheapest. In addition to the dramatic entertainment, thousands of curiosities are to be seen, including the great Hippopotamus.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS will give their first Classical Concert of the season at Dodworth's Saloon this evening. The programme contains: 1—Quartette in G Major, No. 1, by MOZART; 2—Sonate for Pianoforte in E. flat Major, by BEETHOVEN; 3—Rondo Brilliante in B Minor, for Piano and Violin, by SCHUBERT, and 4—Quartette in F Major, by ROBERT SCHUMANN.

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which sailed from this port early Sunday morning for Liverpool, will arrive off Cape Race on Wednesday morning, and our merchants wishing to send messages to Europe later than those taken by her mails, can have them forwarded by telegraph by leaving them with GEORGE STOKES, Commercial Agent, No. 145 Broadway, up to 6 P. M., Tuesday.

☞ The medals voted by the Chamber of Commerce to Col. ANDERSON and Lieut. SLEMMER, and their commands, have been intrusted to Mr. CHARLES MULLER, the sculptor, of this City, who will at once proceed with the designs which he submitted and which were approved of.

Judge WHITLEY, of Hoboken, Hudson County, N. J., has received the nomination of the Unionists of Hoboken and Weehawken to the Assembly of New-Jersey. He is a man of ability and will make a good member.

THE GREAT STORM.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE ALONG THE COAST.

The Wrecks at the Entrance of Boston Harbor, &c.

Accounts of disasters resulting from the recent storm continue to reach us. It appears not to have extended below Cape Hatteras, and to have spent its principal fury between that point and Cape Race. The following account of the disasters at the entrance of Boston harbor is from the *Courier* of yesterday morning:

The ship *Maritana*, of Providence, R. I., Capt. G. W. WILLIAMS, which sailed from Liverpool Sept. 25, for Boston, was in the Bay during the storm, and just as she was making Boston Light, the weather being thick, breakers were discovered ahead, and she almost immediately struck on Egg Rock, about one-eighth of a mile from Boston Light. The masts were cut away, which, in falling, stove one of the boats. At about 6 o'clock, a boat with five seamen, endeavored to get a line to the shore, to save the lives of those on board, but being unsuccessful, they were called back. The ship held together until 7 o'clock, when she parted amidships, and the Captain fell into the open chasm, and was instantly killed by a falling beam. His body was not up on the deck, when the vessel began to go to pieces fast, and in a very short time her fragments were floating towards the shore. Thirteen persons, who were on the after part of the vessel, succeeded in getting ashore, some on the poop deck, and some by swimming, but those forward, numbering twenty-four persons, were all lost.

The following are the names of those lost: Capt. G. W. Williams, of Providence; W. B. Carnes, first mate, of Boston; John McGinnis, of Prince Edward Island, Winfield West, Henry Green, David Laurie, John Ellis, Daniel Hunter, Wm. Jackson, seamen; Edward Barrett, ship's cook; Thomas ——, passengers' cook, who leaves a wife in Cambridge; a French boy named Auguste Shiverie—all belonging to the ship; Mrs. Pratt and two daughters; Eliza Boxier, Mr. and Mrs. —— Clark, Mary Flannagan, Maria and Elizabeth Byron, sisters, of Dublin; Patrick Reagan, boy; and a lady and daughter, the two latter having friends in Concord. Those saved are as follows: James Dunagh, second mate; the steward, name unknown; John McDonnell, John Manning, Henry Tucker, Richard Moore, Walter Munson, Thomas Haney, William F. Marbie, Charles Hanson, Joseph Rodan, all seamen; Charles Rhodes, and John Flannagan, (brother to Mary Flannagan, who was lost,) passengers—13.

The bodies of Capt. WILLIAMS, ELIZA BOXIER, LUCY PRATT and WM. JACKSON, and the passengers' cook, floated ashore at the Boston Light-house, and were rescued from the heavy surf and brought to the city last evening in pilot-boat No. 2, the *W. Starkey*.

The body of a lady passenger, name unknown, was picked up on Lovell's Island, and brought to this city in the Harbor Police boat. All of the bodies have been removed to the Dead-house in North Grove-street. The ship has gone entirely to pieces, and the lower part of the harbor is filled with the fragments of the wreck and that part of the cargo which would float. Some of the wrecked portions are on Lovell's Island and on the Spit. The ship's cargo consisted of 900 tons coal, 100 bales wool, a quantity of cotton, dry goods, steel, iron, &c., and was consigned to PAGE, RICHARDSON & Co. Mr. BARRETT, keeper of the Light, illuminated his residence during the night, and rendered every assistance to those who escaped from the wreck. The *Maritana* was an A 1 vessel, of 901 tons, built at Quincy, Mass., in 1857, and was owned by E. MADRAN and others, of Providence.

Bark *Nathaniel Cogswell*, (of Providence,) HAMLEN, from Malaga for Boston, with a cargo of fruit, went ashore at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, at Scituate, near the south end of the Third Cliff, and bilged. Her crew were saved. At sunset, last evening, her mizzenmast only was standing, and the vessel had nearly gone to pieces. All of the cargo forward of the mizzen chains was washed out and was picked up on the beach. The remainder was discharged in fair order. The *Nathaniel Cogswell* was an A 1½ vessel, of 306 tons, built at Charlestown, Mass., in 1858, by Mr. J. T. FOSTER.

Schooner *Canton*, (of Newburyport,) MARTIN, from Bangor for Lynn, with a cargo of lumber, wood, &c., anchored off Lynn at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and drifted ashore on Sunday morning, on Chelsea Beach, where she lies full of water, her masts and jibboom gone, and deck-load washed away. Her crew had landed.

These are all the wrecks that have come to our knowledge. From the terrible violence of the gale, there is every reason to fear that there are other vessels which have not escaped its fury.

OTHER DAMAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

Bark *Mary C. Porter*, ready for Surinam, parted chains in Gloucester harbor, and drifted ashore. She will have to discharge her cargo to get off.

The brig *Tyro*, of Eastport, cut away masts in Gloucester harbor to prevent going ashore.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

Several long stretches on the Eastern railroad in Hampton marshes, between Portsmouth and Newburyport, were washed away during the storm. Travel over the road will be interrupted for some days.

The schooner *Canton*, from Bangor for Lynn, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore on Chelsea Beach during the gale last night, bilged, and is full of water. Crew saved.

DAMAGE AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 4.

The storm has been very severe here. The tide rose higher than has been known for 31 years, flooding Commercial-street and the lower stories on Back Cove, damaging the contents of cellars, and washing away portions of bridges and wharves. Tukey's and Vaughan's wharves are rendered impassable.

The shipping is but little damaged.

DAMAGE TO THE FISHING FLEET.

PROVINCETOWN, Monday, Nov. 4.

The gale has been very severe here. One hundred and fifty fishing vessels at anchor in the harbor suffered great damage. About twenty of them went ashore, and a large number were fouled and stove.

THE SCHOONER ELLIOTT ABANDONED.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *Elliott*, PEELING, from New-York Oct. 27, for Demarara, was abandoned at sea next day, full of water. Crew have arrived here.

THE BRITISH BARK AGNES ASHORE.

The British bark *Agnes*, Capt. GARLAND, (previously reported ashore at Quogue, after the northeast gale,) lies head to the southeast; is over on her starboard side, her sails even with the sand. She is high and dry at any common tide, but is now full of water. It is thought she is not bilged; her hatches are off, and she is a little crooked on deck amidships; her rudder is gone.

THE SCHOONER UNION ASHORE.

During the gale of Saturday night the schooner *Union*, from Machias, with a cargo of lumber, was ashore on Riker's Island, where she now remains. She will have to be launched to be got off.

THE BARK EDWARD ASHORE.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Nov. 4.

The bark *Edward*, Capt. WM. MCINTYRE, of New-Bedford, thirty-five days from Monrovia, west coast of Africa, to BAYAUD & BERAUD, in ballast, came ashore north of the Highlands at 2 o'clock this morning. The crew and ten passengers—all nands—were saved. The chances of getting off the bark are poor, as she has lost her rudder, and is thumping severely.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, P M.

The bark *Edward* has succeeded in getting off the Hook and is now going up the bay in tow of the tug *Achilles*.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The following card, the original signatures to which we have seen, speaks for itself:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An advertisement in the *Herald* of this morning, purporting to be signed by us, denying that we authorized a circular recommending Mr. DAVID S. CODDINGTON to the voters of the Fifteenth Assembly District, Twenty-first Ward, we pronounce to be a base fabrication and forgery.

We did authorize our names to be affixed to a circular recommending Mr. CODDINGTON, and we do recommend him heartily and cheerfully. We hope, too, that he will be elected, as he is every way worthy to represent our citizens in the State Legislature.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
WM. E. DODGE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

MONDAY, Nov. 4, 1861.

Telegraphic News from the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 2.

Arrived, bark *Antelope*.

Butter and Candles are lower. Crushed Sugar and Tobacco have improved.

News from Oregon to the 29th give glowing accounts of the mining. Four hundred thousand dollars worth of gold had reached Victoria within ten days.

From Cape Race.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 4.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, has not made her appearance at Cape Race, and has, undoubtedly, passed too far south of that point to have been intercepted.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston *via* Halifax, has not been seen off the Cape, and has also, without doubt, passed to the southward of it.

Conviction for Robbing the Mail.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

JOSEPH S. HEWINS, of Falmouth, Mass., was to-day convicted in the United States Circuit Court of robbing the mail at the Monument Post-office, of a $5,000 package. The trial has lasted a week.

Burning of a Schoolhouse.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 4.

A fire in Alfred, Maine, during Saturday night, destroyed the town schoolhouse and two dwellings—the loss amounting to $10,000, which is mostly insured.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Espenscheid's Preverbial Success in Hitting the public taste has never been so triumphantly demonstrated as in the popularity of his splendid Fall and Winter Hat for gentlemen. It is superlative folly to pay $4 for a hat in Broadway, when a more beautiful and a finer one can be had at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50.

Where is Gauley Bridge?
See LLOYD'S $100,000 Topographical Map of Virginia—used by our Commander-in-Chief. Price $1; 10 copies for $5. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

MARRIED.

YOUMANS—LEE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. S. Cook, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, EDWARD L. YOUMANS, of this City, to MRS. KATE N. LEE, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

KORTRIGHT—RICHARDSON.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. John Jenkins, D. D., Minister of Calvary Church, CHARLES EDWARD KEITH KORTRIGHT, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Pennsylvania, to MARTHA ELLEN, only surviving child of John Richardson, Esq.

DIED.

PARKIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, of disease of the heart, THOMAS PARKIN, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 4, of brain fever, MAGGIE, daughter of William Jay and the late Caroline E. M. Barker, in her 10th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, David C. Harris, No. 41 7th-st.

CRANDALL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 4, after a lingering illness, SILAS M. CRANDALL, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 332 West 22d-st., corner 10th-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

DE WITT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, JULIA PLUMMER, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. De Witt, aged 22 years.

The funeral services will be held, on Wednesday, at the Middle Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 3 o'clock precisely.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, ANN FORMAN, widow of George G. Jones, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of her sons and of her sons-in-law, Frederick Griffing and S. O. Onativia, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of the latter, No. 120 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 2, after a brief illness, CATHARINE, relict of the late Samuel Trickey, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 2, suddenly, FREDERICK A. LOCKWOOD, aged 16 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, at Carmansville, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock.

RHIND.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, SUSAN, relict of Charles Rhind, late of this City, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, in this City, on Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the family burying ground at Coldenhaven, Orange County.

INCH.—In Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 3, WM. SPENCER INCH, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Grove Church, New-Durham, without further notice.

LE MARE.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Monday morning, Nov. 4, SUSANNA, widow of John Le Maire.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her son-in-law, Christian Zabriskie, Jr., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., (Erie Railroad,) at 9:15 and 1:15, returning same afternoon.

WILSON.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, HENRIETTA TONDEY, daughter of Rev. H. N. Wilson, D. D.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M.

EMBURY.—In Fishkill, on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, suddenly, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, son of Daniel Embury, of Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday next, the 6th inst., at Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock P. M., precisely, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 575.—Nov. 4, 1861.
2, 27, 29, 28, 44, 35, 67, 24, 9, 64, 6, 53.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 576.—Nov. 4, 1861.
53, 21, 34, 30, 42, 26, 33, 71, 24, 64, 58, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver an entirely new Lecture on
TEMPERANCE,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue,
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, to prepare for an entire new assortment next Spring, and in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our
CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND OTHER HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AND ESPECIALLY
OUR MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
We promise satisfaction in all cases,
DECORATED CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, in colors and gold.....$5 00
DECORATED CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, rich, fit for any table.....8 50
CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per dozen.....1 60
PLAIN GLASS GOBLETS, per dozen.....1 25
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, BROCKPORT, N. Y. Also sold by
J. C. CARY, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, New-York City.

CAVOUR MONUMENT.
The admirers of Count CAVOUR, who may desire to contribute to the subscription for the Monument which is to be erected in Turin to the memory of that statesman and patriot, may apply at the office of the Consul-General of Italy, No. 40 Reaver-st., where subscriptions are received.

LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS
FOR SALE
LOW,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
303 and 404,
Just received per *Etna*,
For sale at
No. 91 John-st.
HENRY OWEN,
Agent

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.
Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.
Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.
This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.
It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desireus of entering at once into active service.
Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.
Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C. R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Parkplace, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

A CHIEF BUGLER, TEN BUGLERS AND ten drummers wanted, for the Fifty-seventh Regiment, under orders to march Nov. 8. Apply in person or by letter, to ALEX. P. FISKE, Adjutant, corner Elm and White sts., New-York.

CAVALRY SABRES, U. S. A. REGULATION, manufactured to order by contract. Address Box No. 3,884 Post-office.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious associations in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the nurse—the good nurse—the best nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which may be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, GENTLEMEN! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything imposper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, cholicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

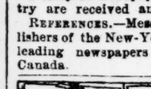
Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 309 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

ATTENTION, SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts will be held THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Room No. 20, Astor House, for the purpose of forming a Committee of Sons of the Bay State, and to choose Marshals for a special service, which will be then announced. The business will be of an important character, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS—VERY cheap, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Velvet carpets, $1; Brussels, 75 cents; wool ingrain carpets, 50 cents; matting, druggets, rugs and oil-cloths at unusual low prices; all goods guaranteed. Note particularly, No. 99 Bowery.

POLITICAL.

"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General.....DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State.....HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller.....LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer.....WM. B. LEWIS.
State Engineer.....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector.....ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner.....FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER.
Long Term.
Short Term—FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE.
Court of Appeals.....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Court.....THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court.....L. B. WOODRUFF.
MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas.....JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court.....HIRAM KETCHAM.
District-Attorney.....A. R. LAWRENCE.
Sheriff.....JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk.....JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor.....ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners.....LOUIS NAUMANN.
J. W. RANNEY.
EDWARD COLLIN.
JOHN WILDEY.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

Attorney-General,
DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State,
HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller,
LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM B. LEWIS.
State Engineer,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector,
ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioners,
Long Term,
FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER.
Short Term,
BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.
Court of Appeals,
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

COUNTY TICKET.

Supreme Court,
THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Superior Court,
L. B. WOODRUFF,
MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Common Pleas,
JOHN R. BRADY.
Marine Court,
ROBERT A. ADAMS.
District-Attorney,
A. OAKEY HALL.
Sheriff,
JOSIAH W. BROWN.
County Clerk,
JOSEPH HOXIE.
Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT.
Coroners,
LOUIS NAUMANN,
J. W. RANNEY,
EDWARD COLLIN,
JOHN WILDEY.

FREDERICK A. CONKLIN,
Chairman Republican County Convention.
LEWIS WAITE, JOHN J. SHAW, } Sec's Repub. County Convention.

SINCLAIR TOUCEY,
Chairman Republican Judiciary Convention.
WM. L. ORDWAY, FRANK W. SHEPHERD, } Sec's Republican Judiciary Convention.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL COMMITTEE'S NOMINATION for State Senator Sixth Senatorial District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WASHINGTON SMITH.

THE PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION TICKET.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS.

Attorney-General.....DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Secretary of State.....HORATIO BALLARD.
Comptroller.....LUCIUS ROBINSON.
Treasurer.....WILLIAM B. LEWIS.
State Engineer.....WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Prison Inspector.....ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN.
Canal Commissioner.....FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, (long term.) FREDR'K A. TALLMADGE, (short term.)
Court of Appeals.....WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.
County Clerk.....HENRY W. GENET.
District-Attorney.....A. OAKEY HALL.
Justice Supreme Court.....THOMAS W. CLERKE.
Justices of Superior Court,
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Justice Common Pleas.....JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice Marine Court.....A. K. MAYNARD.
Supervisor.....ELIJAH F. PURDY.
For Coroners,
THOMAS H. FERRIS, CAPT. JOHN WILDEY,
EDWARD C. MCCONNELL, ANTHONY EICKHOFF.

The Executive Committee will be in session daily, at their Headquarters, No. 531 Broadway.
C. SWACKHAMER, Chairman.

TO THE UNION VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

VOTE,
FOR SHERIFF,
FREDERICK L. VULTE,
THE PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE,
Having received the nomination from
FIVE UNION ORGANIZATIONS,
Is the only Union candidate in the field.
JOSIAH W. BROWN
Having been withdrawn as a candidate by the People's Union Convention.
By order of the County Nominating Convention and Executive Committee,
JAMES M. AUSTIN,
President of County Convention.
ANDREW LEWIS,
DAVID CLARKE,
ROBERT B. BRADFORD,
A. B. GARDNER, Secretary. Vice-Presidents.
CONRAD SWACKHAMER,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PEOPLE'S (SYRACUSE) UNION NOMINATION.

For County Clerk,
HENRY W. GENET.
JAMES M. AUSTIN,
President of County Convention.
ANDREW LEWIS,
DAVID CLARKE,
ROBERT B. BRADFORD,
A. B. GARDNER, Secretary. Vice-Presidents.
CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Ch'n Ex. Com.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

VIIth DISTRICT—IXth AND XVth WARDS.
Republican, People's Union, Tax-payers and Fifth-avenue Union candidate:
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPULICAN NOMINATION.

For Assembly,
XIVth District XVIIth Ward,
ROYAL PHELPS.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT UNION nomination for State Senator, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards,
WASHINGTON SMITH.

ELECTORS OF KINGS COUNTY.—KNOW What Hugh McLaughlin, commonly called "Chippy" McLaughlin, the "People's Union" candidate for Register, is the very same "Chippy" who, when late a candidate for Sheriff, was bitterly denounced by many persons and public journals, now his most active and enthusiastic admirers, as wholly unworthy your suffrages and support. Did they deceive you then, or do they attempt to deceive you now? George Hall or "Chippy" McLaughlin, for which will you vote?

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW-YORK.—AS every effort has and is being made to induce my friends to believe that I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, I hereby reiterate my former statement, that I have *not* withdrawn, nor do I intend to withdraw; but, on the contrary, I shall remain a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this County, until sunset on Tuesday, Nov. 5, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
FREDERICK L. VULTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.—I BEG to say to my friends, that all stories of my withdrawal as a candidate for the office of Sheriff are falsehoods circulated by interested parties. I will be in the field as a candidate for the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, till sundown on the day of election. It will be for you to decide, through the ballot-box, who shall be the next Sheriff of the County. JOSIAH W. BROWN.

FOR SENATORS—SEVENTH DISTRICT—XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards, OLIVER CHARLICK, nominated by Tammany, Mozart, Union, Taxpayer's and People's, and opposed to corruption.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—NINETEENTH WARD—GEORGE WHITEFIELD is the Regular Union Candidate for Assembly in this District, and will not be withdrawn.
JOHN A. SHARP, President.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ARBA K. MAYNARD.

VOTE FOR ARBA K. MAYNARD FOR Justice of the Marine Court.

POLITICAL.

UNION CONFERENCE NOMINATIONS.

The Union Conference Committee, delegated from the following Committees of four Union organizations, to wit: Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas, German League and Taxpayers:

FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE.

John J. Astor,
Wm. V. Brady,
Alex. W. Bradford,
Geo. W. Blunt,
Andrew Carrigan,
James M. Cross,
Peter Cooper,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Wm. M. Evarts,
Wm. Hall,
Christian Metzger,
Dennis McCarty,
James B. Nicholson,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,
Richard O'Gorman,
Edwards Pierrepont,
John J. Phelps,
Royal Phelps,
A. T. Stewart,
Isaac Sherman,
Daniel F. Tiemann,
Geo. F. Talman,
R. A. Withaus,
Moses Taylor,
H. N. Wilhelm, M. D.,
Hugo Wesendonck.

ST. NICHOLAS COMMITTEE.

Philetus H. Holt,
Albert Mathews,
Francis H. Byrne,
James H. Banker,
Henry Meigs, Jr.,
Lewis Mealio,
Samuel S. Thorp, Sr.,
Jonathan Thompson,
Benj. J. Hart,
A. B. Mead,
John B. Dickinson,
Otis D. Swan,
Eugene Plunkett,
Egbert Guernsey, M. D.,
Barnet L. Soloman,
James Gallatin,
John Ross,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Henry H. Morrison,
Stephen Merrihew,
Elias B. Winans,
Joseph Lawrence,
Mortimer W. Hamilton.

GERMAN LEAGUE COMMITTEE.

Rudolph Dulon,
Andrew Willman,
S. Schirmer,
J. Jobel,
H. Hochhalter,
Wm. Schwab,
F. Fleishman,
Jos. Lindheim,
Jacob Rall,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
George Manchot,
F. Gade,
John Weber,
E. Weizburger,
J. C. Boeckel,
J. Keasly,
Fr. Frankenheimer,
Julius Brtil,
Abr. Dittenhoefer,
Nic. Fischer.
Fr. Kapp.

TAX-PAYERS' COMMITTEE.

James W. Beekman,
George P. Rogers,
Ralph Mead,
John Livingston,
Henry J. Hart,
Wm. B. Wedgwood,
Zebulon S. Ely,
Samuel Willets,
Bradish Johnson,
George Griswold,
Jonathan H. Ransom,
Isaac Adriance,
David Banks,
Silas Brown,
Henry Chauncey,
John C. Hamilton,
John T. Johnston,
Wm. C. Rhinelander,
James Harper,
Peter Lorillard,
David Hoadley,
George Bruce,
Jonas Conkling,
Edward K. Alberties.

Present to the voters of the City and County of

Personal.

The jury in the case of Rev. Thomas J. Williams, who has been on trial in Newark charged with conduct unbecoming a clergyman, after being out all Thursday night, failed to agree, and were yesterday morning discharged. The defendant was held to bail on his own recognizances for his appearance at the January term. The Judge ruled out the main points in the indictment, there being no evidence to sustain them, and directed the jury to consider the simple question of "Assault." On this the jury disagreed—8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction. It is understood that the prosecution will be abandoned.

Rev. Clement Long, D. D., of Dartmouth College, died on Oct. 14, of consumption. He was born in Hopkinton, N. H., on Dec. 31, 1806, graduated at Dartmouth in 1828; studied for two years at Andover Theological Seminary; for some time acted as Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, and afterwards as Professor of Theology in Western Reserve College; in 1851 was Professor of Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, and in 1853 was induced to accept the professorship of Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy, at Dartmouth, which place he occupied till his death.

THE MARCELLUS TRAGEDY.—The Coroner's investigation in the case of the two men, JOHN GALLIGAN and JAMES ENGLISH, the victims of the tragedy at Marcellus last Monday night, resulted last evening in the rendering of a verdict that they were killed by ALBERT BESSY and JOHN ENGLISH, all the parties being under the influence of liquor at the time. A warrant for the arrest of the implicated parties was immediately issued by Coroner DIDAMA, and Deputy-Sheriff GILBERT, aided by Chief MULHOLLAND, immediately arrested BESSY and ENGLISH. BESSY and his wife had been before the Coroner's Jury, and they were still at Alvord's Hotel, in Marcellus, where the investigation was held, when he was taken in custody. ENGLISH was at his father's house, three-quarters of a mile from Marcellus, and was greatly surprised when the officer called for him. His father and mother were much distressed that their youngest boy should be charged with his own brother's murder. The arrests were made at about 8 o'clock, and the prisoners were brought to this city and lodged in the watch-house at 10 o'clock. They were taken before Coroner DIDAMA this morning. CORNELL CRYSLER and CHARLES ANDREWS, Esqs., appeared in their behalf, and waived an examination for a few days. They were then committed to the Penitentiary.

ALBERT BESSY is thirty-four years old. He was born and brought up in Marcellus, and has been employed at the Coon & Olney distillery for eight or ten years. He has a wife and two children. JOHN ENGLISH is the youngest of the ENGLISH brothers, and is aged nineteen years. He was at the distillery on the fatal evening, and was found beside his dead brother JAMES when the body was discovered. The Coroner's investigation has been conducted with great thoroughness. Every circumstance that could be learned relating to the mysterious affair has been industriously traced out and brought to bear in the solution of the case.—*Auburn Union, Nov.* 2.

THE TELEGRAPH TO CALIFORNIA.—On the opening of the telegraph line to California, Gov. MORGAN telegraphed to Gov. DOWNEY as follows:

ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1861.

Gov. Downey, Sacramento, Cal.:

The Empire State greets her golden sister of the Pacific over the sensitive cord which to-day unites the shores of the two oceans.

E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York.

The following is the cordial response:

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 30, 1861.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New-York:

The Governor of this State reciprocates the greetings of her Empire sister, and hails with pleasure the accomplishment of an enterprise that has annihilated the distance that has heretofore divided their people—united as they are, every tie of friendship identified by every interest in commerce and progress.

JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor of California.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION NEAR PARKERSBURGH.—We learn from the officers of the steamer *Liberty*, which reached here yesterday afternoon, that on Wednesday last the steamer *Igo*, Capt. SAM. PRICE, exploded at Mill's Landing, about six miles below Parkersburgh, killing one man and scalding fifteen, some slightly, and others seriously. The steamer was badly blown up. The *Igo* was a stern-wheel steamer, which has been running for some time between Gallipolis and Parkersburgh.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Nov* 2.

A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE ORDERED FOR RUSSIA.—The Amoskeag Machine Shop in Boston has just completed a first-class steam fire-engine for the Russian Government. It was ordered through Col. ROMANOFF, of the Imperial Board of Engineers, and is to be forwarded to the City of Amoor, Siberia, on the Amoor River.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 23
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Africa* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$450 IN CASH—WILL PURCHASE THE State Right of a valuable and very profitable paten for 17 years. The advertiser being obliged to leave, will sell for cash, although $3,000 has been offered on time. Address PATENT, Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MACHINE shop and foundry of the late William Birkbeck, Jersey City, including all the tools and fixtures. Inquire of E. F. HALL, No. 34 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 12TH OF OCTOBER, IN ONE of the 4th-av. stages, a small MONEY-BAG, containing a sum of money; the owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 489 2d-av., top floor, front room, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IN VESEY-st., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH. If the gentleman who picked it up, and afterwards asked the lady if she had lost anything, will please call again at No. 55 Vesey-st., he will be suitably rewarded.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. H. W. PIERSON, President of Cumberland College, Kentucky, will read a paper on *Jefferson at Monticello*.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

OAK AND PINE KINDLING AT 20 CENTS, For 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S.—Now ready a very fine card photograph of Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D.; sent by mail free of postage. Price 25 cents. H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 884 Broadway, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

SILK AND WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
KID, CALF, CASTOR, BUCK, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
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ROBES DE CHAMBRE, ROBES DENUIT,
UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
SILK, MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

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HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,
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KNIT HOODS, CAPS,
CLOAKS, HATS,
MITTENS AND GLOVES,
UNDERSHIRTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS
UNION DRESSES,
INFANTS' BOOTS.

CLOTH, VELVET AND KNIT GAITERS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be found elsewhere, will be found, at low prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

A CHOICE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF PARIS CLOAKS,
IN
Velvet, Beaver and Askime Cloths,
Just received ex *Asia*,
FOR
NOVEMBER, DECEMBER and JANUARY FASHIONS.

The attention of the economical purchaser is particularly directed to this new and elegant assortment of Cloaks, a The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

W. B. MACKENZIE, Sup't. GEO. CAREY, Prop'r

PLAIN OTTOMANS
AND
EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Well assorted in colors and prices, received per steamer *Europa*. For sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
FULL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS DESIGNS now ready.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
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Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
UNDER GARMENTS READY MADE, or made to order—prices moderate.

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MOURNING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—MUCH BELOW usual prices!

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WINTER HOSIERY
AND UNDER GARMENTS—LARGEST STOCK in the City—cheap.

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Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
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LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
and housekeeping goods of every description,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH PARIS SILKS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE FALL STYLES now ready.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS
from auction, including many desirable styles in plain and fancy.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
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DRESS GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS., MERINOS, de laines, wool plaids, ottoman velours, &c., including several large lots
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED
By
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY.
LACE COLLARS, ENTIRELY NEW.
REAL VEILS, FROM $2 UP.
BLACK CHANTILLY LACES.
And a large variety of other novelties, at moderate prices

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—JAMES MORAN LEFT HIS RESIDENCE, No. 71 Cannon-st., to go to work, on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, and has not been seen since. He is about five feet four inches in height, stoutly built, and wears a small, dark moustache. He was dressed in dark clothes, (frock coat,) and a light felt hat. Age, 24. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. BERNARD REILLY, at No. 62 Willett-st.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new Chemically Purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worcester, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MR. PATRICK GRANVILLE, native of Limerick, County Townsland, Calle Halle, Ireland, will please call or send his address to his sister, JANE GRANVILLE, No. 103 Hester-st., rear building, New-York City. Pennsylvania papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN MALONE, by his brother William, at the corner of 39th-st. and 11th-av.

M. W.—G. HAS GONE. COME AS QUICKLY AS possible. H.

JUDICIARY—NUMBER EIGHT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

The proprietors of the above named well-known establishment, have completed their arrangements to receive Winter boarders, together with ample accommodations for transient customers.

ST. JULIEN AND McKEOGH,
Per J. BRENNAN.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or three or four single gentlemen, can be furnished with pleasant front rooms on the second floor, with board, (terms moderate; location pleasant,) in a private family, at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, and bedroom adjoining, to let with board, by a small family, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Those of social habits and musical tastes preferred. Location near Carlton-av. Address M. B. BRANTLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A SECond-story front room, with hall room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family where a few select boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, and is delightfully situated on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, DESIRING A SECOND floor, with board, in a first-class house, with all the comforts of home, in a very desirable locality, near Grace Church, can hear of such a one by addressing HOFFMAN, Box No. 2,233 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A fine brown-stone house in Lexington-av., (the summit of Murray Hill,) would take a party to board in his family, and give them a handsome suite of rooms on second floor; no other boorders taken; unexceptionable reference required. Address B. M., Box No. 150 *Herald* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require for their own use, would take a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen to board; the house is pleasantly located contiguous to both stages and cars. Address No. 94 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The entire second floor together or separate, for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at Nos. 199 and 191 10th-st., next St. Mark's Church. The location is pleasant, and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

BOARDING.—A WELL-FURNISHED BACK parlor, with three rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a small private family of adults. Call at No. 36 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTing of a parlor and two bedrooms, vacated by a family leaving the City, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

BOARDING—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, FOR A gentleman and wife, or three single gentlemen, can be had at No. 78 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, for a gentleman and wife; also, a room for a single gentleman; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can find pleasant rooms and good board in a private family of two persons, where there are no other boarders, by calling at No. 123 Pierrepont-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. House new, pleasantly located, and has all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG GENtleman desires to find a pleasant room and good board in Brooklyn; would prefer a place convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferry. Address, stating terms and particulars, D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or families can find large unfurnished rooms on second floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Every convenience of gas, bath, &c. Terms low.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter. Inquire of F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway, S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old Slip, or of the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE grown persons, in a private family; two bedrooms and parlor required; terms must be moderate. Address, with name, location and price, Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and wives, desiring board, will find the same at No. 46 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. House has all the modern improvements, with every comfort added. References required.

LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, on second and third floors, to let, with board, in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel; references exchanged.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODErate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

A GERMAN FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, would let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, (private table if preferred,) to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. German, French and English spoken.

NO. 10 EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—By the aid of recent improvements, we can make a better set of 14 teeth for $28 than we have usually charged $100 for. J. SMITH DODGE & SON.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

A STUDENT IN THEOLOGY, A GRADUATE of Yale College and experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction an hour or two a day, as the only means of continuing his theological studies. Refers to R. D. Pardee, American Sunday School Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 21 9th-av.; and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary. Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the school.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on TUESDAY, Nov. 5. For boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND Day School, No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., N. Y. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy. The Second Term of this Institute will commence on the 20th of November. There is a Primary Department.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 16th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms resonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING COMMISSIONS in the United States Army, are rapidly qualified under an experienced officer, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Send for catalogue Address Capt. THOS. H. STEVENS.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired, would be willing to go to California, or to any other distant post. The best of reference can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

A GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—WANted, by a young English lady, competent to instruct in music, French and drawing, and willing to make herself generally useful, a situation as governess or companion to a lady, either in the City or country. Unexceptionable references given. Address Miss L. A. P., No. 135 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement for a few hours, daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 43d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, and do the fine washing, or would have no objection to take care of children; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to a boarding-house, City or country; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; can give two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 East 23d-st., southeast corner.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; is capable of doing all kinds of cooking; has 4½ years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 201 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do housework; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as cook in a private family, and would assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference from her last place. Call at 209 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND WASHER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman, who is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; is also a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., Clinton-place, room No. 8. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer; she is a first-rate baker, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 167 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as cook or laundress; is fully capable of either; the best of City reference from her present employer's. Call or address to No. 22 West 19th-st., for two days:

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable middle-aged widow woman, in a small family, or as housekeeper to a widower; understands cooking; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st. English.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman (Protestant) either in City or country; is an excellent bread and pastry maker; can give satisfactory references. Address M. G., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation in a small private family to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by an honest, steady and respectable girl, to do general housework; has seven years' recommendations from her last place; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will prove herself a quiet, faithful and obliging servant; wages not so important as a permanent home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 Hamilton-av., corner of Commerce-st., South Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SOber, honest and industrious young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook; can bake good bread, biscuit, &c., and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can milk and make butter; has first-rate reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING and industrious young woman is anxious to procure a situation in the country to do general housework; is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; can milk, if required; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A Scotch woman is anxious to procure a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook; a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs,

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing: would prefer living in the country. Call at No. 1 Union Court, the first door in the Court, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days, University-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PERson, a situation as nurse; has had several years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can wait on an invalid and make herself generally useful; has lived several years with her last employer. Apply at No. 61 12th-st. near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse; she is perfectly capable to take charge of a baby from its birth, and would prefer this, but can make herself generally useful; has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkin's Park, 2d-floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call for one week at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as nurse in a private family; can do up baby's clothes in the neatest style, if required, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 875 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an experienced Protestant nurse, whom she can highly recommend; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes to meet with a situation as infant's nurse, or to take the charge of two or three grown children, or to do fine washing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 120 Atlantic-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as nurse, who thoroughly understands the entire charge of an infant; or would do family sewing; the best City reference given. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for a most excellent and trustworthy person as nurse, to take care of one or two children, or to do chamberwork and do up fine muslins. Can be seen at her last place, No. 27 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable American young girl, a situation as nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 228 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress, and respectably and very well recommended person. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do chamberwork or take care of children if required; understands all kinds of embroidery; has six years' City references. Can be seen at No. 156 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. Call or address a note.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable Welsh Protestant woman, as seamstress; no objection to do a little chamberwork; is a good dressmaker; or would wait on an invalid; understands plain cooking, if required, and very economising and strictly trustworthy. Has City reference. Apply for three days at No. 184 43d-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid; can do fine washing, and is capable of waiting on ladies; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 426 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference; would wait on a lady, or take care of children. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a very respectable person, a situation as first-class seamstress and nurse; is also a very good hair-dresser; would consent to do light chamberwork, and is very willing. Apply at No. 51 6th-av. Best of City references will be given.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged American woman, as seamstress, or as nurse for an invalid or child. Call for two days at No. 32 East 30th-st.

AS WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, BY A competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class waitress; lived in London as waitress; also in the City; wages $7. Also, a thorough

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. P. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

COLLECTIONS ON WASHINGTON.
Claims of every description,
ON THE GOVERNMENT,
Collected expeditiously, on
PURCHASED ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
F. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inaccessible points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in forwarding the most reliable medium.
Chicago, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and grant credits and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and for unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, 5, published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which deeds will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent Treasury Notes, viz.:
No. 11,333, to the order of R. Williams.
No. 11,304, to the order of J. Livingston.
No. 11,335, to the order of A. R. Winstead,
Payable each, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
ISOLATE AND HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.
New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.
New-York, Oct. 30, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. } New-York, Oct. 26, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox., Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PERSSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS, } WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Nov. 1, 1861.
THE SALE OF THE MILLS AND DWELLING-houses of this Corporation will be held on TUESDAY Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Each mill and fixtures and each dwelling-house will be sold separately, as heretofore advertised. Sales positive, no further postponement. Terms cash.
J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of NEW-YORK, } No. 54 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES for sale in sums to suit, by JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Malden-lane.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 659 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING: Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between S. B. CONOVER and MARSHALL SPRING, under the firm style of S. B. CONOVER & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. B. CONOVER, at the old stands, Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861. MARSHALL SPRING.

MR. A. S. MARVIN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO. The business of manufacturing and selling Safes will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, under the firm and name of MARVIN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, &c., vs. The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,) in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. H. OWEN, } Prize Commissioners.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, }

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, &c., BROADWAY, 43d-st. and 7th-av., under the Broadway Hotel; also house and store No. 285 8th-av.; also, dwellings No. 206 West 31st-st., No. 667 Hudson-st., No. 354 West 35th-st., and several others in 14th, 22d, 44th, and other streets, with parts of houses at reasonable rents. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET—IN 47TH-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 1ST and South 2d sts., two splendid stores, the finest in the City of Williamsburgh; houses to be let with the stores or separate; Nos. 133 and 135. Call, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 20 South 3d-st., or at Nos. 133 and 135 47th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply to PETER A. BERRI, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st

WAVERLEY-PLACE—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.—The handsome 4-story house No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.; newly furnished. For rent and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room either furnished, or unfurnished, near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in which to give instruction on the banjo. Any person having a room as above to let, will address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY brick store No. 183 Washington-st., between Fulton and Dey sts. Possession immediately. Rent, up to the 1st of May, $450. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET,
North River Bank Building,
Corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT dwellings, finished in the best style, black walnut stairs and doors in parlor story and hall, true plate glass, mahogany blinds, situated Nos. 41 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid nauseous and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dominick-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MICRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiva capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essence, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 56 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MALTBY GELSTON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Henry R. Winthrop, Esq., No. 61 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1861.
MARGARET L. GELSTON, Executrix.
MARY J. GELSTON, Executrix.
jy2—law-6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR G. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
ap9-law6mTu With the Will annexed.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION At the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K HOPPER.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.
For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $80 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.
FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, Neil Shannon, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 6th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the *Africa*, from 9 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail 20th November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 29th-st. depôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 29th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 29th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6:45 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams' Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 29th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A. M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

More Rebel Accounts of the Leesburgh Affair.

Arrival of the National Prisoners in Richmond—List of the Commissioned Officers.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

Col. FEATHERSTONE, who commanded one of the Mississippi regiments in the late battle at Leesburgh, has made a statement, giving the result of the action, and some additional circumstances adding to the lustre of our victory. He states that we took 77.6 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, 1,600 muskets, and a quantity of clothing. Our forces engaged in the action did not exceed 1,500 men. The enemy had from seven to twelve regiments. Our loss was not more than 450 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners, is stated to have not been less than 1,900 men.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 25.

If the assertions of the prisoners, that there were not more than 1,200 Federals engaged in the battle near Leesburgh on Monday last, be entitled to any credence, it would follow that almost the entire force was either killed, drowned or captured. The number of prisoners already arrived in Richmond is 657, and it is reported that more are on their way. The actual casualties to the enemy, on the field and in the river, will doubtless reach the number previously stated on good authority. We do not, however, place any confidence in the representations made by prisoners in regard to their numerical strength. Our own list of killed and wounded has not yet been accurately ascertained, but we learn from persons who were in the immediate vicinity of the fight, that the first statement of 300 was an exaggeration.

Col. JOHN E. SCAMMON, of Fauquier, who arrived yesterday from Leesburgh, informs us that the fighting on both sides was terrific, and that the enemy contested every inch of ground with our forces. The opposing armies were at times brought into close proximity. The Yankees once charged upon our men, but were repulsed by a volley of musketry, which was followed up by a counter charge of great bravery and gallantry. The death of Gen. BAKER, who commanded the Federals in the battle, is confirmed by a statement of a prisoner, one of BAKER'S "California" regiment. He says that he was very near him when he fell, pierced through the head with a bullet. This man alludes to the circumstance with apparently sincere regret, and manifests considerable respect for his memory.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL PRISONERS.

The announcement in the newspapers yesterday morning that a large number of Federal prisoners, captured in the battle of Leesburgh, would arrive some time during the day, excited the curiosity of our inhabitants, and by 9 o'clock a considerable crowd assembled at the Central depôt with a determination to wait for the cars, no matter what time they came in. A guard of soldiers, under Lieut. BRADFORD, was stationed along the track of the railroad from Broad-street to the engine-house, and no one, save a few privileged characters, were suffered to pass the line. The number of spectators was constantly increased, until a dense mass of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions in life, filled the adjacent streets and crowded the outside platforms, the freight cars, and every other eligible spot in the vicinity.

Shortly before 10½ o'clock, the distant whistle announced the approach of the train, which soon made its appearance, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the sentinels were enabled to keep the impatient throng from trespassing upon the reserved territory. Files of soldiers extended down Broad-street for some distance, leaving an avenue between for the prisoners to pass through. The train consisted of several burden cars, at the doors of which armed Confederate soldiers were stationed, as custodians to the "foreign element" within. The escort from Manassas, consisting of 84 men, was under command of Lieut.-Col. T. C. JOHNSON, of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, and Capt. J. B. ANDREWS, of the Fourth North Carolina State Troops.

Some time elapsed before the public generally was permitted to see the prisoners, and the latter, meanwhile, were treated to a few buckets of water, which seemed to be quite acceptable. In one of the cars, the privilege of getting a drop of the fluid became a subject of controversy, and while one fellow got a kick in the stomach from a comrade, which somewhat deranged his powers of suction, another was interrupted in the process of drinking by a gruff order: "Don't slabber in der bucket!" The guard interfered, and stopped the row before it became general. The arrangements for the march being at length completed, the first detachment of prisoners, composed of the following 22 commissioned officers, passed through the lines:

W. R. Lee, Colonel, 20th Massachusetts Regiment.
Col. Cogswell, 12th New-York.
E. J. Revere, Major, 20th Massachusetts.
Chas. L. Pearson, Adjutant, 20th Massachusetts.
E. H. R. Revere, Assistant Surgeon, 20th Massachusetts.
Francis J. Keffer, Captain, 1st California.
John M. Studley, Captain, 15th Massachusetts.
Henry Bowman, Captain, 15th Massachusetts.
Chas. S. Simmons, Captain 15th Massachusetts.
John Makall, Captain, 1st California.
Timothy O'Meara, Captain, 42d New-York.
Geo. B. Perry, Lieut., 20th Massachusetts.
J. E. Green, Lieut., 15th Massachusetts.
Samuel Giverson, Lieut., 42d New-York.
Wm. C. Harris, Lieut., 1st California.
J. H. Hooper, Lieut., 15th Massachusetts.
C. M. Hooper, Lieut., 1st California.
Frank A. Parker, Lieut., 1st California.
Henry Vanvoast, Lieut., 42d New-York.
W. H. Kearns, Lieut., 1st California.
G. W. Kearney, Lieut., 1st California.
B. B. Vassal, Lieut., 15th Massachusetts.

These officers are generally men of fine personal appearance, and as they passed along in the presence of the crowd they seemed to regard their situation as anything but agreeable. The remaining prisoners, non-commissioned officers and privates, were then marched out in detachments, and formed on Broad-street between files of soldiers. The whole number of captured Yankees was 525, viz.: 22 commissioned officers, 149 from the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment; 93 from the Forty-second New-York; 174 from the First California; 82 and 1 negro from the Twentieth Massachusetts; 1 from the First New-Jersey; 1 from the Fortieth New-York; 1 from the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and 1 from the Third Rhode Island Battalion. They were very well dressed, and many of them wore comfortable overcoats. Some few had lost their hats, and some were barefooted, having pulled off their shoes to swim the Potomac during the panic, and were rescued from watery graves by our advanced forces.

The juveniles among the crowd indulged in some derisive remarks, and a portion of the prisoners displayed considerable impudence. One fellow said that their turn would come by-and-by, and that LINCOLN and SCOTT would both be in Richmond before a great while. Another remarked to a bystander that they had to hunt for Southern soldiers to make them fight, and the bystander reckoned that they fought pretty well when they were found. The negro prisoner was an object of no little curiosity, and he seemed quite uneasy. He says his name is LEWIS A. BELL, and that he was free in the District of Columbia; but some of our citizens thought they had seen him before, and it is very probable that he is what the Yankees term a "contraband."

The guard, commanded by Captain O'NEIL, of Georgia, formed a square, and, with the captives in the centre, marched down Broad to Nineteenth, thence to Main, and down Main to Twenty-fifth-street, followed by an immense multitude of persons. After some little delay the prisoners were marched into MAYO'S factory, corner of Twenty-fifth and Cary streets, where they will have ample opportunity to reflect upon the uncertainties of war. The occupants of another prison in the neighborhood crowded the windows to get a view of this large reinforcement, but the spectacle did not seem to afford them much gratification.

The special train in the morning brought information that another lot of Leesburgh prisoners were behind, and preparations were accordingly made to receive them. A guard, commanded by Lieut. LAWS, of the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment, repaired to the Central depôt in the afternoon. The mail train arrived at 4½ o'clock, with three cars full of Yankees, numbering 132, two of whom are commissioned officers—Capt. G. W. ROCKWOOD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and Lieut. CHARLES MCPHERSON, of the Tammany Regiment, New-York. They were attended by a guard of 24 men, under Capt. NEAL, of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment. The crowd about the depôt conversed freely with the prisoners, but no rudeness was exhibited towards them. They were very soon marched off to the factory, to join their comrades in captivity.

Four prisoners were brought up from the Peninsula yesterday, by the York River train. They claim to be deserters from the Federal Army, and as we regard this a very sensible proceeding on their part, we give them the benefit of a publication of their names: AUGUSTUS BLANEY, First Massachusetts Battalion; DENNIS GLEASON, New-York Volunteers; A. L. HARTWELL, Sixteenth Massachusetts, and JOHN TELYEAR, First New-York. There are now nearly 2,000 prisoners in Richmond, and the sooner some hundreds are sent South the better. We are in a situation not unlike the man who got the elephant as a prize in a lottery—he didn't know what to do with it.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

The object of the naval expedition just fitted out by the Yankee Government is of course a matter upon which we can only conjecture at present. If the object be to secure a supply of cotton, it is pretty certain to fail. If to effect a conquest of any considerable portion of country, it will certainly fail. The force is not large enough to enable the Yankee Government to hope for any great results. We believe at all the principal points of the South, our people are tolerably well prepared and sufficiently on the alert. In the absence of definite information, we cannot help thinking that the expedition is destined for some point on the coast of South Carolina. There is no State to which the Yankees bear so much malignity as this, and none where a temporary triumph would afford them greater gratification. If, however, a point on the Gulf be the object, we think it more likely the essay will be upon Mobile or the coast of Florida, in preference to an encounter with the thorough defences of New-Orleans. Simultaneous with the landing of this expedition, an advance by MCCLELLAN is a sufficiently probable event. We are assured that it is the expectation of our Generals at Manassas that this may be looked for at any time in the next ten days.

SERENADE TO SECRETARY CAMERON.

Large Gathering at the Astor House—Speeches of Secretary Cameron, Col. Cochrane and Adjt.-Gen. Thomas.

Last evening, Mr. Secretary CAMERON was serenaded in the rotunda of the Astor House. After Dodworth's Band had played several patriotic airs, Secretary CAMERON made his appearance, and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, which was again and again renewed. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Colonel of the United States Chasseurs, introduced Mr. CAMERON to the meeting. The large space of the rotunda was crowded with people, and a perfect sea of heads was turned up, listening to the Secretary of War, who spoke in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am exceedingly obliged to you for the reception you have accorded me to-night. I am glad to meet you on this great occasion. It is a great occasion to the country that brings me here. The country is torn asunder by the throes of a rebellious war—by one of the most important wars ever seen. Why are we thus chastened by Providence? We have at least the consolation of knowing that the wrong had not its origin in this section of the country. But it is for us to restore the country to its pristine power and glory, and to so restore it for all time. [Cheers.] You have come out here to-night to pay this respect to me as representative of an important department of the Government. [*Here the speaker was interrupted by an intoxicated man in the crowd, who was speedily put out.*] You have cause to be proud, when you come to think what your City has done for your country. You have a population of 1,000,000, and have sent into the field 30,000 soldiers. If you are called on for more, you will send them, though 100,000 are wanted. [Cheers.] In the Revolutionary War, Massachusetts, with a population of 300,000, sent 50,000 into the field—more than one in five of the whole number of her children. At no time was Massachusetts more brave and patriotic than New-York. I believe when New-York is asked for a fifth, she will send her 500,000. [Great cheering.] New-York has given liberally, not only of men, but money—that which is often harder to freely contribute. And she will, if needful, add millions to what she has already given—hundreds of millions, if necessary. We have had some reverses, and have some excuses to make for them. The people of the North are a quiet people, given to industry and business. For thirty-one years the people of the South have been preparing for this rebellion. They have filled the high offices of the State; they have corrupted those who had been educated at the cost of the nation at West Point, and who should have been their country's defenders. Traitors in office have filled the South with guns, with munitions of war, and traitors stole the forts and property belonging to the country. But this country has always suffered reverses at the outset. We have suffered these, but are past reverses now. [Applause.] We had no guns, nor money, nor men. Now we have plenty. [Immense applause.] We have now a brave and gallant young General at the head of the army. [Enthusiastic demonstrations by the audience. Three cheers called for, for Gen. MCCLELLAN, then three more for Gen. SCOTT.] That young soldier is the idol of his troops. In every contest he has had he has come off victorious. He has settled matters for future victory. Let us be patient and wait for him, and he will pledge his life upon success. [Great cheering.] I am glad to meet you for other reasons. I come from a neighboring State—from a State once the first in the nation, but since outstripped by New-York. [Three cheers for Pennsylvania.] Your wealth adds to ours. There is no jealousy, I hope, between you. But Pennsylvania, with 2,000,000 of people, has sent 1,500 more soldiers to the war than New-York. Had you known it, you would have outstripped us long ago. [Laughter and cheers.] My saying so will give a spur to enlistments among you, I know. You will surpass all rivalry. [Cheers.] But I am not a man of speeches, but a man of action; and so, my friends, I bid you a good night.

Secretary CAMERON retired amidst renewed cheering, when loud calls were made for COCHRANE.

Col. COCHRANE came forward and said that no doubt that the gentlemen present were a little astonished in seeing him, a Colonel, addressing civilians, but now ploughmen had dropped the reins, and civilians of all kinds had entered the ranks of freedom and patriotism to defend that great cause in which we all are engaged. The election, of which we are now on the eve, was but dust in the balance compared to the great campaign now being fought on our Southern borders. There freemen went out on the outposts, and with the deadly rifle would lay low the rebel who was endeavoring to break our great and glorious nation's laws. We are here to-night to lift a note that shall resound all over the North, and when it is heard it will be said that it is the note of freedom, the proud inheritance we all enjoy. All party action, party favor, or party adherence, must be wiped out; each must be for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country. It has been said that there can be no success for the North, while those in the South are fighting for their homes. Great God! Have we no homes? Have we no hearths? Have we no altars to protect? Has not our glorious standard been trampled in the dust? Was honor not nothing desecrated when Fort Sumter was fired on? It was war then, and nothing but war. They who raised the hand; they who fired the gun, must be punished, or we must perish. We have long respected the institutions of the South, and as long as our Constitution was respected, we wished not to interfere; but the question was raised, whether that had to be protected, and it was raised by the South. It has to be protected, with our lives, if need be, and the question must be determined by our armies. Let us throw to the winds the idea that it is war against the South by the North; on the contrary, it is the institutions of the South against the North. Where human liberty is at stake, the whole human race, if necessary, should spring to arms, and crush out the assailant. We have no object of action, no subject of thought, but our country and our whole country; if that country perish, it must perish in our graves—if it survive it shall be our proudest, noblest guerdon and reward!

Col. COCHRANE was often interrupted with loud and prolonged applause.

After an interval of a few minutes, during which there were repeated calls for "SEWARD!" "BUTLER!" and other distinguished personages, it was announced by one of the proprietors that Mr. SEWARD had already retired, and could not reappear.

At length Col. COCHRANE was seen descending the stairway with a gentleman of advanced years, in the uniform of a Staff-officer. He was immediately recognized by a portion of the throng, and when Col. COCHRANE announced him as Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, the cheering was enthusiastic.

Gen. THOMAS, when this warm greeting had subsided, remarked:

GENTLEMEN OF NEW-YORK: I have come here among you, to-night, simply as a soldier, not as an orator. I have lived long in this noble City, and feel myself a New-Yorker when I stand among so many friendly and familiar faces. [Applause.] As a soldier, I have looked over this whole matter, and I am bound to say that we have, in a wonderfully short space of time, raised up such an army as was never gotten together before. [Great cheering.] We were entirely stripped of everything—all munitions of war and nearly every means of defence—when this mighty torrent of rebellion was brought against us on the other side. Yet, we now possess an army—and I have surveyed it, in every part, with a military eye—such as never was marshaled before since the foundation of the world. [Tremendous cheering.] That army will be found irresistible, and when we move—as move we will—it will pour over that whole Southern country like the sea. [Renewed applause.] That gentlemen, is *fact*, and along with the might we have the right upon our side, and that is more than all. But the army itself, and in its ranks the gallant troops you have sent will be no disgrace to you or to the country. I have looked at every part of it—artillery, infantry, and cavalry. It is perfect and complete, and when the foe gazes once upon the array with which we will charge down upon him, my word for it, he will have no heart to meet it. [Great cheering.] But, gentlemen, having given you these assurances not as a talker I repeat, but as a soldier, I must beg leave to bid you good night.

With these closing words, Gen. THOMAS withdrew, amid long continued plaudits, and no one appearing to satisfy the repeated calls of the multitude, it, after a patriotic air performed by the full force of the band, slowly dispersed.

The Union Defence Committee and Gen Scott.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GENERAL.

Yesterday, the members of the Union Defence Committee held a meeting, Comptroller HAWS in the Chair, for the purpose of expressing proper sentiments of esteem and respect for Gen. SCOTT on his retirement from the command of the army. Mr. A. A. LOW and Mr. SIMEON DRAPER submitted a series of resolutions, all of them eulogizing the high worth and genius of Gen. SCOTT. The matter, however, was deemed to be of too much importance to be dismissed with the adoption of a series of resolutions. Judge PIERREPONT proposed that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the best manner of expressing to Gen. SCOTT the high regard and veneration in which he was held. Judge PIERREPONT'S proposal was approved of and adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:—EDWARD PIERREPONT, A. A. LOW, A. T. STEWART, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, and R. H. MCCURDY. Messrs. DRAPER and LOW'S resolutions were then referred to the Committee, and the meeting adjourned subject to their call.

Yesterday Gen. SCOTT did not leave the house of his son-in-law, Col. SCOTT, the whole day. He was visited, however, by several officers of the army, and a number of citizens who called to pay their respects to the gallant old chief. The veteran received all kindly and cordially. It is understood that Gen. SCOTT will endeavor to obtain as much quietness as possible, in order to recuperate himself sufficiently for his voyage to Europe.

The General will leave in the steamer of Saturday.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF FATHER POINT.

Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter, Reported to be in Liverpool.

Financial and Commercial News.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Nov. 4.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, *via* Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived off this Point at 4½ o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 24th ult.

Capt. SEMMES, of the privateer *Sumter*, reached Liverpool in the steamer *Edinburgh*.

A competitive trial had taken place at Shoeburgness of rifled thirty-two pounder service guns of different inventors. The trial was brought to a close without any very satisfactory results. The Whitworth and Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 24th ult.

It was reported that Sir CROMWELL LEWIS had suspended for the present, the issue of a 100-pounder Armstrong gun, and directed such experiments to be made as shall bring the efficiency of this new ordnance to a decided proof.

The London *Times* announces that the Queen has offered to confer the dignity of knighthood upon Mr. FAIRBAIRN, President of the British Association, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered to science. It is understood that Mr. FAIRBAIRN declined the honor.

It was expected that the Bank of France would almost immediately adopt some new measures to palliate the existing crisis.

The *accouchement* of the Empress of Austria was expected to take place at the commencement of February.

A Paris telegram dated Oct. 25 says: The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following: "A judicial investigation has established the fact that the congregation of the Ladies of Saint Unione at Douai have voluntarily abetted the abduction of Jewess girls. These facts would have justified the Government in revoking the authorization of the Society of Saint Unione, but it has confined itself to withholding the acknowledgment of its legal existence. This measure will remind religious congregations that neither their high character, object, nor rules, will excuse them from obeying the laws of the country."

It was the general impression that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy will be the basis of a reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Commercial Intelligence by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 25.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 146,000 bales. The market was excited and prices closed ⅛d.@1d. higher with a still unsettled and excited market. Of the sales, 82,000 were to speculators, and 13,000 bales to exporters. To-day's (Friday's) sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and exporters, closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans.....12¾d.	Middling Orleans...12d.
Fair Mobile.....12¾d.	Middling Mobile....11¾d
Fair Uplands.....12¾d.	Middling Uplands...11⅝d.

The stock in port is estimated at 614,000 bales, of which 321,500 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—Advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices for goods and yarns are still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—Have a declining tendency. Wheat dull, and all descriptions slightly lower.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 25.

Consols are quoted, at the close of business, 92¾@92¾ for money; Erie Shares are quoted 26¼, and Illinois Central Shares 38@38¼ discount.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £211,350.

THE FELLNER MURDER.

Attempted Suicide of Mrs. Marks—Confession, &c.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. MARKS, who had been apprehended upon suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of FELLNER, attempted to commit suicide in the Eighth Ward Station-house. She had been confined there since Saturday last. Previous to her entering the cell, a search was made by a matron to see that she had no instruments or means of self-destruction. Notwithstanding this precaution, it appears that she had secreted about her a penknife, with which she attempted to end her existence. The female in charge of her was in the room at the time, and so well was her plan of self-destruction put into execution that she did not suspect her purpose. Mrs. MARKS was sitting on a lounge, with a shawl around her, and her right arm thrown over the back of her seat, and her left hand she used for the purpose of taking from her secret pocket the penknife, and thrusting it into the main artery of her right arm. She was careful to hold her wounded arm so far over the back of the lounge that her keeper could not discover the blood as it flowed from the wounds, especially as it was covered by her shawl. It happened, however, that very shortly after she had inflicted the wound, the female guard had occasion to go out for a few minutes, and during her absence an officer took her place. He at once discovered that his prisoner looked very pale and languid, and went to Capt. HELME, telling him his suspicions that all was not right. Upon the Captain's arrival, he immediately removed her shawl, and discovered the blood running in a stream from the wounded arm. The prisoner fast becoming insensible, a surgeon was called forthwith, the artery closed, and the wound dressed, but last evening the unfortunate woman was so low that little hopes were entertained of her recovery by the surgeon. When asked by the officers why she had attempted to end her existence at this time, she replied that she felt sad on account of the death of her sister, Miss FLAUME, and that she had a fear that she herself would be convicted of the murder of FELLNER unless she died before they had a chance to try her.

Investigation of her case has disclosed the fact that the prisoner was married in San Francisco, Cal., on the 8th day of September, 1856, to Mr. MARKS, and that she afterwards was plaintiff in a divorce suit brought against her husband, MARKS, and obtained a decree of divorce on the 17th of April, 1861, in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco.

It was thought best to remove Mrs. MARKS from the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, after the suicide of her sister; and from that time she became very melancholy, and was at times apparently in great mental agony, walking the room incessantly, bewailing her fate, and regretting that both were not lying in the same grave. She seems to regret that she has been foiled for the time in her attempt at suicide.

Copies of the supposed murderer's likeness have been obtained, and may be seen at the Detectives' office. He is, in these pictures, in the full dress of a private soldier.

A Citizen of Brooklyn Murdered at Fishkill—The Murderer Unknown.

At about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening last, the body of PHILIP AUGUSTUS EMBURY was found at Fishkill, N. Y., a few rods from the railroad depôt, and on the road leading back from the river passing Meyers' Hotel. An examination was made, when it was ascertained that he had been murdered, having received a fatal stab in the back with some long, sharp instrument, which passed nearly through the body, and must have caused instant death.

The deceased was a son of DANIEL EMBURY, Esq., President of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. It is supposed that he took the 5 o'clock train for New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad, Saturday evening, and arrived at Fishkill at about 7½ o'clock. He has been in the habit of visiting frequently the family of a friend some distance back from the village, going up Saturday, and remaining there until Monday morning. The family have generally sent a carriage to the depôt to receive him, but on this occasion they neglected to do so, under the supposition that the violent storm prevailing would prevent him from making the visit. Unfortunately, as it proved, he did reach Fishkill, and it is supposed that, finding no carriage there, he started for his friends' house on foot, and had not proceeded far before he fell by the hands of an assassin. The object of the murder is veiled in mystery. It was not for plunder, for the carpet-bag which deceased carried was at his side, and his watch and money were found upon his person. The wound inflicted undoubtedly produced instantaneous death, for there were no evidences whatever of any struggle. The severe storm of Saturday night favored the designs of the assassin, and also accounts for the fact that the body was not discovered before Sunday morning.

The deceased was twenty-five years of age and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends in Brooklyn. An inquest was held at Fishkill, yesterday morning, and last evening the remains were brought to his father's residence, No. 74 Clark-street, this city. The following notice of this lamentable affair is from the Newburgh *News* of last evening:

"Young EMBURY has for some time past been paying his addresses to a daughter of Mr. W. S. VERPLANK, whose residence is some two miles from the Landing, and he came up in an evening train from New-York, in order to make her a visit. On his arrival at Fishkill he remarked to some one that he was going up to the Reading-room at the Corners to meet some friends and from thence he intended to ride out to Mr. VERPLANK'S. This was the last seen of him alive. On Sunday morning his dead body was found on the road a short distance above Myers' Hotel. He had been struck in the back by some sharp instrument, the thrust penetrating through to the lungs. He must have died instantly. Nothing was found disturbed about the body—even the newspaper remaining in his hand which he had been reading in the cars. An inquest was summoned, but nothing as yet elicited throwing any light upon the terrible deed. The inquest was adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning.

Young EMBURY was a young man of fine personal appearance, and of high character, and was connected with an Insurance office in New-York. The young lady to whom he was betrothed was brought down on Sunday morning to see the body, and the scene is described as heartrending in the extreme. Of course, a variety of surmises are afloat as to the motive for the murder, but as yet all is enveloped in mystery."

Preparations for Election Day.

Although the critical condition of our National affairs, the ravages of the great storm of Saturday last, and the apprehensions awakened thereby, for the safety of the Naval Expedition which left Hampton Roads, southward-bound, on the 29th, have somewhat overborne the political excitement usually predominant in Gotham, on the eve of an election, yesterday still was, by no means, unmarked by many of the peculiar agitations and movements which precede and accompany the exercise of popular suffrage.

The bill-posters had a grand field-day of it, and not a blank wall, old fence, deserted tenement, or brick pile, but bore evidence to their ingenuity and industry. Paper, paint and all kinds of colored ink, not to mention lithography and wood-cuts, in their most fantastic forms, were taxed to the utmost for new effects in exalting the merits or denouncing the crimes of various candidates; and poor nominees, who had escaped scot-free, until Sunday night, were probably amazed to find all their short-comings set forth and placarded from High Bridge to the Battery on Monday morning. Not only were the handbills posted outside on the streets, hung up in hotels and bar-rooms, and distributed openly or quietly by hand, of monstrous size, but diminutive specimens were pasted on the narrowest verge of curbstones, rims of signs and lamp-posts and scattered into every area and doorway in thick yellow envelopes addressed "To the voters in this house."

In the Park and all around the precincts of City Hall, the military recruiting business died out for the time being, and the crowds that lined the pavements in front and rear of CROOK & DUFF'S far surpassed even the throng that congregated all day, like busy ants, about the Excelsior Brigade Light Batteries on exhibition in the open space.

Such was the case all over the City, and yet no peculiar excitement could be observed. Men collected in groups at all the noted political centres of the various polling Districts, and talked over the chances and capacities of their favorite candidates. Some laughed and some swore at the various allegations of the handbills they saw around them, or the newspaper articles and advertisements they had read in the morning, but there was very little of the fervor and animation once observable on such occasions. The failure of the Mozart Cooper Institute topic was a fruitful theme of comment, and the dying agonies of Tammany Hall were not without sympathizing watchers. Some of the individual candidates for local office were in fine fig, and their friends, in shiny hats, new coats and double-soled boots, were rushing about on "wizard errands," like the steward on the steamer that bore DICKENS to this ungrateful Republic. From the immense display of paper money, and the intense consumption of "stone-fence," in up-town as well as down-town Wards, it was evident that some one had found funds without resorting to a "National loan."

The mournful indignation of many who supported JAMES LYNCH, Esq., for the Sheriffalty, was touching when they alluded to the outrages heaped upon their favorite's head.

Among the quiet, conservative citizens, but one feeling seemed to prevail in favor of the People's Union ticket, which seemed to grow in favor the more it was canvassed. Its firm, steady influence could be traced from Wall-street to Harlem.

The Republican nominations had, as usual, steadfast and eloquent supporters, not at all lacking in determined expression, but hosts who stood by it in defeat as well as in triumph, felt that the moment had come to unite every element of support in behalf of the Government, as represented by the Union Party.

Tammany Hall was everywhere defiant. Trusting to her old cohorts, still powerful in every Ward, she boasted, in all quarters, the presentiment of a sweeping victory.

Mozart was quiet, but vigorously at work under the lead of subtle and able engineers.

The different branch organizations merging in the Union movement were all very busy, and their club-rooms and private offices were full of caucussing.

The suffrage of our German residents has never, perhaps, been so distinctly marked into one mass as at this election. We have recorded the rise, growth and progress of the German Union League and its objects. It has not brought forth any distinctive ticket, but has exercised an influence over the formation of some of the lists.

There are, also, in the field a German Democratic and an Independent Party. Both these are affiliated with the Democratic divisions at large in Tammany and Mozart Halls. While the League accepts the whole People's Union ticket, with, here and there, a Senatorial or Assembly exception, the Democrats and Independents divide their fealty between the two American factions, but seem to hold by GEORGE KUSTER for Supervisor, and this name they have carried into every accessible corner.

To City Railroad Conductors:

The canvassers of the election for the Associated Press will to-night hand you returns directed to the undersigned. Please deliver them at the down-town terminus of your respective routes, to such parties only as can show the proper authority, in the shape of a card from the undersigned. D. H. CRAIG,

General Agent New-York Associated Press.

Nov. 5, 1861.

[Advertisement.]

Singular, yet true it is, that intelligence is first shown in the dressing of the human frame. You may procure a full dress-suit, a fine pair of boots, but by way of finish you require a well-made, tasty, and stylish Hat. To accomplish this finish, call upon KNOX, the celebrated hatter, No. 212 Broadway, and select one of his latest styles as the *coup de grace*.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION COMPANY.—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the camt paign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the army Surgeons, supply yourselves with HALLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Edward, from Monrovia, W. C. A.—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Turpin, Mr. Toomey, Miss Merriam, Mr. Judston, Mr. Savage and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 6 33 | Sun sets.... 4 55 | Moon sets.... 7 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy ... 9 57 | Gov. Island.10 46 | Hell Gate....12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 4.

Arrived.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Logan, Marsh, Havre Oct. 2, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Oct. 7, lat. 49 10, lon. 16 30, passed ship Prince Arthur, of Liverpool, water-logged and abandoned; same time was in co. with ship Macaulay. Night of 2d inst. was blown to in a gale from E. N. E., when off Shinnecock.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Merryman, Havre Oct. 3, with mdse. and 40 passengers. Had fine weather most of the passage.

Ship Jason, (Fr.,) Lemaitre, Havana 15 ds., in ballast, to Valable & Rayaal. 3d inst., experienced a heavy gale from E. S. E.; lost and split sails.

Ship Stephen Caswell, Burgess, Antwerp 36 ds., in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz Oct. 6, with specie, deer-skins, &c., to Hargous & Co. Oct. 22, lat. 36 40, lon. 79 50, passed schr. Typhoon, of Boston; same day, off Cape Carnival, both the Typhoon and the Rapid were chased by a pilot-boat rigged schr.; the weather setting in squally and the wind freshening from N. W., both ran away from the supposed privateer, leaving her to mourn over her loss.

Bark Edward, (of New-Bedford,) McIntyre, Monrovia, W. C. A., 35 ds., in ballast, to Bayard & Berard. 4th inst., at 2 A. M., went ashore under the Highlands, having no pilot on board; lost rudder and received other damage; is not leaking; the wind shifting off the land, succeeded in getting her off without assistance.

Bark Edward, (Prus.,) Weitung, Rotterdam 53 ds., with mdse. to Hermann Koop. Experienced heavy westerly winds most of the passage; stove hatch-house; lost rail and foretopsail.

Bark Fairy, Barrett, London 38 ds., in ballast, to Ruger Bros. Oct. 31, lat. 42 1, lon. 66 12, spoke Br. brig Heroine, from Boston for P. E. Island, who reported having had a gale on Oct. 29, from N. E., during which shifted cargo and choked the pumps.

Bark Iddo Kimball, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Carthagena Sept. 27, passed Gibraltar Oct. 2, in ballast, to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Harriet Haseltine, Drinkwater, Boston 4 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Ballarat, (Br., of Sunderland,) Therkall, London Oct. 1, in ballast, to Munzinger & Pitzipio.

Brig Abby P. Fenno, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Lynch, Guantanimo, Cuba, 18 ds., via the breakwater 24 hours, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. 3d inst., at 8 A. M., passed a schooner ashore on Herreford Bar; appeared to have gone ashore the night previous; same day, saw a large fore-and-aft schooner on Great Egg Harbor; had her jib set; supposed her to have gone on the night previous in the heavy gale.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br.,) Chapin, Havana Oct. 20, with sugar to Joseph Eneas. 3d inst., off Absecom, experienced a severe gale from E. S. E.; split mainsail.

Brig George C. Ross, (Br., of Turks Island,) Rice, Portau-Prince 16 ds., with logwood and cotton to Wilson & Cammann.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Newport, R. I.,) Dorr, Sagua Oct. 24, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Has had very rough weather the entire passage.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Malta, via Gibraltar Sept. 27, in ballast to Smallwood, Earl & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Primera de Alqueiros, (Span.,) Dominque, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brig Penguin, (Br., of Bermuda,) Conyers, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast, to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Santurice, (Span.,) Lopez, Guantanamo, Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar to Glimbernat & Escorizats.

Brig S. B. Johnson, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, St. John, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall Oct. 10, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Brisk, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Henebery, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Thomas Wallace.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Kitty Simpson, Hepburn, Antwerp Sept. 8.
Ship Cambria, (of Bath,) from ——.
Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool Sept. 30.
Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool Sept. 21.
Ship David Hoadley Barnaby, Liverpool Oct. 3.
Ship Crown Point, Knight, Liverpool Sept. 26.
Ship Revenue, Luce, Liverpool Sept. 26.
Bark Cabot, ——.
Bark Charles Keen, Swan, Bremen and Portsmouth Sept. 30.
Brig Volasca di Finmi, (Fr.,) ——.

The ship Wellfleet is at anchor on the Bar, awaiting orders.

Sailed.

Nov. 2—Ship Isaac Webb, Liverpool. Barks L. & W. Armstrong, St. John, P. R.; Edwin, Glasgow; New Light, Genoa; George Carll, (Prus.,) Lisbon. Brigs Scotsman, (Br.,) Glasgow; Ellen, (Br.,) Dublin; Maria White, Barbados. Schr. St. George, Bermuda; also Br. war steamer Racer, on a cruise.

Nov. 3—Ships Centurion, Liverpool; Orazimbo, Havre; J. W. Eanning, Rotterdam. Barks Helicon, Glasgow; Cienfuegos, Aspinwall; Duc de Normandie, (Fr.,) Granville. Brigs Loranna, Aspinwall; Sitka, Gibraltar; Keoka, Cienfuegos; J. G. Anderson, (Brem.,) Bremen. Schrs. Mentor, (Br.,) Falmouth; J. G. Miller, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.

Miscellaneous.

THE WRECKED VESSELS.—The ship Maritana, Capt. G. W. Williams, which was wrecked near Boston Light, was 991 tons register; built in Quincy, Mass., in 1857, and rated as an A 1 ship. She belonged to Providence, and was owned by S. Mauran and others. The bark Nathaniel Coggswell, wrecked at Scituate Beach, Boston harbor, was 308 tons register; built in Charleston, S. C., in 1855; belonged in Boston, and was owned by the captain and others.

LIVERPOOL, Oct